HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 188— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA. ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA. ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,940
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon tot Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE ..	China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
17th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 Aug.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 ,,	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6559	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram **Rs. 2-8**, 2 drams **Rs. 4** Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Diver, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pil's—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparation write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL
LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundor	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Habzabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Scattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokvo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90.000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dhrol, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925	..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation	..Rs. 4-0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit	.. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—**BRANCH SECRETARY**, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 35 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED SANSKRIT TEACHER for IV to VII. Apply immediately stating salary, experience and qualification (atleast Matriculation) to MANAGER, Piperdiwala High School-Rander.
A 29119

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R380

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS (Local and Travelling) for Silk and Hosiery Goods. Pay Rs. 50/ plus T. A. Security Rs. 100/ essential. Apply: PURISON, Regd. Ludhiana.
A 29111

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—A reliable active MAN to look after office and accounts in upcountry. Pay according to qualification. Those who can put security may apply to Box No., 2015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R584

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quality of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate, Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

TO LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious FLAT of Allbless Bungalow now called Mody Mahal, facing west airy and open on all sides, consisting of Drawing, Dining, Dressing and three bed rooms, a bath room, a cook room, and a large verandah with a nice garden at the entrance, recently vacated by a European family. Rent Rs. 150/- per month. Please apply to Mr. MODY on the premises.
C R586

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO. Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year-after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 58 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO. Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1/4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO. Cawnpore.
K1.

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1, postage As. 5 extra.

SPORTS.

GOLDEN ADVICE—Seek sure success in right advice. for good luck at Poona and Bombay Races. Consult adviser, BOMBAY HOTEL, Abdul Rahman Street.
S R587

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—2nd hand Mill Machinery, Plain Tippet Looms, Double Lift Dobby do Reed Space 32' to 52'. Reply stating lowest cash price to Box No. 2013 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 29098

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
T R376

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST for Shares of MOOLLA OIL COMPANY LIMITED, will be CLOSED on 24th August, 1927.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced REGISTERED MEDICAL GRADUATES for the post of Honorary Aural Surgeon at the K. E. M. Hospital and Honorary Lecturer in Ear, Nose and Throat, at the Seth G. S. M. College. Applicants should apply on prescribed forms, to be obtained from the Dean's Office either on personal application or by post, not later than the 5th September, 1927.

The selected candidate must not hold any appointment in any other teaching institutions in Bombay. The duties of the post will involve a daily attendance of at least 3 hours at the Hospital. He will have to give practical instruction in the Aural Department to the Resident Officers and Students attending the Hospital and to deliver lectures in Surgery relating to Ear, Nose and Throat at the College.

He will be eligible for a carriage allowance of Rs. 150 a month from the date of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay (12).

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
29117

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1927. 29104

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19.995 5|9 square yards, bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-358, Dadar, Naigaum Division.

LOT NO. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.

1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.

1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.

1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with a small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THACORDWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) sell by public auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the First Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Oosman Latiff (now an Insolvent) the undermentioned property under the Power-of-Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of April 1926 and made between the said Oosman Latiff of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure but redeemed from the cess payable thereon admeasuring about eighty-nine square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 45 New No. 299 Old Survey No. 111 New Survey No. 8092 and Cadastral Survey No. 2181 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4120 Street Nos. 37 and 39 and all which premises are situate at the South side of Thakurdwar Road and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonjee Pallonjee Gujrathi on the West by the property formerly of Kaikhushru Meherwan Irani on the North by the said Thakurdwar Road and on the South by a sweeper's passage and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Second Mortgagee.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time :—6-15, 8-15 & 11 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

COMING NEXT SATURDAY!
An interesting delightful Serial-Drama in 20 parts
"THE DESERT OUTLAWS"
An instructive love story, full of Adventure and Romance, depicting French enterprise in
MOROCCO
Splendid Scenes of Sultan's Harems and Garden—lovely hoaries sporting in Arabian deserts!
Opening 6 parts from Next Saturday at the
PRECIOUS CINEMA, (LAMINGTON ROAD.)

It's Here At Last!
The film the whole of India has been waiting for.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"THE FRESHM N"
The Greatest Comedy ever made
7 Reels.
COMMENCING SATURDAY AUGUST 13th AT
PATHE - CINEMA

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug. '27 at 8-30 p m
SHAKUNTAL
SATURDAY, 13th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
(on account of Cocoanut Holiday)
SOUBHADRA
SUNDAY, 14th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
SWAYAMWAR
at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.
RATES AS USUAL.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
Brand New Mythological Film
"BHAKTA SUDAMA"
(in 6 Reels.)
This mythological film from the Life of God "Shree Krishna" and his affection on Poverty-stricken "Sudama" will be screened from TO-DAY.
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, Tram Terminus.
This film consists of most thrilling and heart-melting scenes!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
"SHREE KRISHNA"
On the screen during the "Shravan" month with your families!!
Apply for booking to :—
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Time : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday, Extra at 3-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Again your favourite star
Douglas Fairbanks at his best in his latest Feature
"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN',
full of excitement and heart-throbbing Programme includes a laughable comedy.
Coming for Janmashtami Day—
"CHANDIDAS"

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Social Picture
"GIRL MAD"
FEATURING
Miss SULOCHANA
The well-known Star of the Screen.
PLEASE NOTE
to miss this Picture to repent
Daily Four Shows: 5, 7, 9, & 11, P. M.
Extra Show on Sat. Sun and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.
Coming Next Saturday
Imperial Film Company's Religious Picture
SHRI-KRISHNA NARADI

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
MURLIWALA
Maharashtra Film Co.'s
MASTERPIECE
DON'T FAIL.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction" and considerable help.

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT — TO-MORROW and DAY AFTER:—
Krishna's well appreciated Picture

Hothal Padmini

Featuring: Miss GULAB and Miss ARMELINE. TIME: 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

Please Note:—SHORTLY COMING:—
SPECIAL TOPICAL OF GUJARAT and KATHIAWAR FLOOD SCENES.

NEXT SATURDAY
Krishna's Screen Masterpiece

At the Clang of Fetters.

Story by:—Mr. CHAMPSI—Editor, "NAVCHETNA" (CALCUTTA)
DON'T MISS the Next Saturday, the 13th inst.

Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 8.

October	18.95+.184
December	19.22+.183
January	19.31+.186
March	19.50+.188
May	19.68+.185
Middling Spot	19.45+.230

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 8.

October	18.84+.191
January	19.17+.187
Middling Spot	18.44+.191

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 8.

New York. Noon Call. —	
October	18.95
January	19.31
March	19.50
New Orleans. 9 a.m.—	
October	18.84
January	19.17
March	19.37

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	9.98+.106
September	10.97+.106
October	10.13+.106
November	10.17+.106
December	10.26+.105
January	10.31+.104
February	10.33+.104
March	10.40+.105
April	10.42+.105
May	10.48+.105
June	10.49+.105
July	10.49+.104
August	10.50+.103
Middling Spot	9.17—.03

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Scinde, Good	7.25
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45
Scinde, Fine	7.65
Bengal, Good	7.25
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45
Bengal, Fine	7.65
Oomra, Good	7.65
Oomra, Fully Good	7.90
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Good	7.70
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	19.05+.188
September	19.05+.188
October	19.15+.188
November	19.15+.188
December	19.10+191
January	19.05+.191
February	19.02+.193
March	19.00+.193
April	18.99+.192
May	18.99+.193
June	18.99+.193
July	18.99+.193
August	18.99+.193
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.10+. 10

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 8.

Demand Bills	485.68

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 8.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	24 15/16
Forward	25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Sept. shipment paid and buyers 52/9.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Aug-Sept per cwt. 15/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/3.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/6.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/4 3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/5 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 8.

Para Rubber.—
Sept/Oct. value 13 1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £8:15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17:5.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18:10.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery buyers 31/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery paid and sellers 31/10 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17:15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17.16:3.
Linseed, La Plata c. i.f. ton.—
Afloat to Hull paid £15:12:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18:12:6.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 8.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £113 1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8.
National Bank £49 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 7/8.
Conversion Loan £76 3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.
Consols £54 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 8.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment selleds 52/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54.
Wheat ,Australian.—
Aug/Sept shipment value 53/6.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
August shipment buyers 52/9.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 8.

Copper, English Best Selected £61 1/8.
Copper, Braziers, £70 1/2.
Yellow Metal, £63 1/2.
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands, £24 5/8.
Corrugated, Sheets, 24 guage, £14.
Tin, English Ingots, £292 3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 8.

T T Berlin on London 20.43 1/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 5/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 124.03.
T T London on Prague 164.00.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 9.

Receipt of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	4,452
Linseed	822
Poppyseed	182
Groundnuts	1,586
Castorseed	1,341
Rice	5,154
Myrabollams	1,408
Cottonseed	10,996
Mowraseed	232
Gram	354
Joowar	1,727
Barley	252
Bairee	1,216
Coal	1,848 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans.—Bureau Surprising by Bullish—Futures 183 to 188 Points Higher.

Local. Great Excitement. Unusual rise. Operators Cautious.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
N. Y. October Highest—18.95 (12-15 p.m.) lowest 16.95 (10-20 a.m.)
Condition—69.5 per cent. indicated crop 13,492,000 Bales—ginned Bales 163,000.
Liverpool—9-15 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Georgia, Central Belt and Arkansas. Liverpool 8-05 p.m. Bureau Supplementary report: Allowance made for probable weevil damage with normal weather onwards. Infestation three times heavier than last year, greatest since 1923. Much depends on subsequent weather.
Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—
Surprisingly small figures. Big advance inevitable.
Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cables:—
"Report considered very bullish an attempt will be made to advance prices, the demand will increase the market will advance further.'
Our New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wire to us to-day as under:—
"Government Report indicates heapy boll-weevil infestation: our information crop progressing favourably, boll-weevil menace depends weather."
Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following telegram from New York:—
"Government report indicates heavy boll-weevil infestation. Our information crop progressing favourably. Boll-weevil menace depends weather."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 11 points lower and with the issuance of the Bureau report prices were put up 164 points higher. Market improved further and at noon touched the highest of the day with October was quoted 18.95. This price was maintained throughout the day and closed 183 to 188 points higher.
Spot Cotton prices improved 230 points at 19.45c.
The Liverpool market opened 9 points higher and with the Bureau report prices advanced 118 to 123 points. There was some profit taking and the market closed 104 to 106 points higher. Liverpool spot closed 3 points lower at 9.17d. per lb. Empire Cotton Contracts advanced 102 points. The Egyptian futures closed 191 points higher.
The Bureau's estimate is surprisingly small as allowence is made for probable weevil damage with normal weather during the next three months. While higher prices are generally expected, we believe it risky to follow the advance at moment and prefer taking profits in strong markets. If the allowance of the weevil damage does not come into being it will have an adverse effect on the values. However effect to await further developments before entering the market. Under present conditions dry warm weather would be quite generally interpreted as favourable owing to the fact that it would help to control insects and might promote fruiting. On the hand low temperatures and frequently showers or rains would be considered very unfavourable as they would stimulate boll weevil activity and probably increase plant growth at the expense of fruiting.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 9.

Following a huge rise of 186 points in New York futures, the local market opened firm with large buying prices fluctuating on a fairly big scale and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	375	355	375	385
Broach A/M.	393/8	406	392	405
Oomra D/J.	366/8	373/	366 8	373
Bengal D/J.	337	344	337	344

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 9.

Further rise of 45 points was reported which caused a steady feeling in the market. At the advance there was some profit taking and the market closed as under.—

Broach J/A.	380/8	385/8	377	378
Broach A/M.	105	405	397/8	399
Oomra D/J.	375	377	375	377
Bengal D/J.	335	335	333	335

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, August 9.

Sampion closed firm this morning as under.—

August	230.70+7.10
November	237.90+10.50
February	240.90+10.40

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, August 9.

Bengal 340 D/J.
Broach 400 A/M.
Broach 381 J/A.
Oomra 374 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Broach	391	387	381	376
S. D.	398	394	388	382
P. A.	395	388	381	375
K. V.	383	380	375	370
Dholera	379	376	371	366
Kanajin	384	380	375	370
Cutch	393	389	385	380
Surat	444	440	436	
Rajpipla	439	435	431	
Navsari	454	450	446	
Southern		386	382	378
Comptah		414	410	406

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 9.

100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bhesa 400
200 Volkart Bros. Upland, 385
100 Ital India Rajputana 360
100 India Agency Cambodia 412
200 Volkart Bros. Sangli 380
100 Japan T. & Co. Jalgaon 356
200 Currimbhoy Khandesh 328
100 Currimbhai Africa 392

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 9.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/4/0, Highest 48/7/0, Lowest 47/13/0, Closing 48/2/0.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 445/6/0 Lowest 45/2/0, Closing 45/4/0.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6/3, Closing 4/6/8.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/4/0, Closing 54/2/0.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 9.

	Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	340/45
„ Fine M.G,	338/40 Nov.+25/Dec.+16/7	
„ F. G.	„	328/30
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	337-40
„ F. G.	„	327-30
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	375/78
Nagpur	„ 375-80 Nov.+33/Dec+22	
Yeotmal	„	370
Arvi	370 Nov+25/De+14	
Amraoti		365
Khamgaon-Akola	362-65 Nov+18/De+8/9	
Mulkapur	„	360
Khandesh	360 Nov.+9/10 Dec.—1	
Muthia Fine	M.G.	358 Dec.5/6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„	368-70
Purna Average	„	360
Parbhani/Sailu	„	350-55
Indore/Ujjain	„	360-63
Burwah Sanavad		360-62
Broach Fine M.G.,		38*/87
F.G.,		37*/75
Westerns Good MG		368/70
„ HG.	„	
Cambodia Fine M G		410/
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		370
Compta F.G.M.G.		370
Dholleras		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84:4:10-1/2

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, August 9.

Following a drop of 1/2d. in London quotations, the market ruled quiet. At the decline shorts are securing profits. The gold market ruled quiet.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 9.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13-16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 130.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz. Ready 84-10 1/2
London Silver per oz. Readi 24.15.
London Silver per oz. Forward 25.0
Steady with uncertain tendency.
Tone of Silver America, India and China sold. Buyers scarce. Reaction towards rise possible after the fall
American Cross Rate clol. 4.86-1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17/32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 9.

In full-pressed Bales. 9—8—27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,14,926	2,91,667
Central India 754	3,12,818	3 82,363
Barsi and Nagar 56	2,03,774	2,24,083
Hyderabad-Gaozani 104	69,430	74,138
Berar 256	5,75,147	4,78.341
Central Provinces	230,471	2,46,685
Total Oomras 1170	17,06575	16,97,277
Dholera 49	2,12,058	2,83,361
N.W. Provinces ..	58654	1,30220
Rajputana	61,744	1,14,178
Sind-Punjab ..	1,18,134	2,04,558
Broach ..	2,40.022	3,13,217
Coompta & Dharwar 179	1,37369	1,53943
Westerns-Northerns 115	72,277	1,07,579
Cocoanada ..	495	2 988
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	43,206	64,804
Persian	4,790	1,901
American.. ..	364,818	1,7257
Egyptian and African 166	88,375	79,244
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts 678		3,645
Total 1679	31,11,895	32,66,332

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 4th August

In full pressed Bales.

9—8—27	This year	Last year.
Europe 396	3,95,911	5,38,550
Japan & China 700	15,11,922	17,74,419
Coast Ports	24,892	23,600
Up-country by Rail	1,65,303	1,009[illegible]2
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	16,243	13,366
Total 1026	21,14,271	24,52,979

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING;
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS.)
Bombay 8th August 1927.
Week ending 5th August 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	94	94	59
Receipts at U. S. Ports	37	37	52
Exports from America			
To Great Britain	10	10	2
„ Continent	51	51	23
„ Japan, Canada etc	16	16	6
Total	77	77	31
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	292	292	129
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	60	60	40
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports	890	481	
Stocks at American Interior Towns	1,379	793	
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	1,007	968	
Total	3,276	2,242	
Last week	3,411	2,312	
Difference on week	—135	—70	

	This week	Last week.
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	1,298	931
Exports of American Cotton to India	300	Nil.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 9.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108 5/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 17th August sett 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77-5 1/2 1945/55 Rs. 108 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.
Tone of Market.—Quiet Market.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER VI

But the morning brought fresh complications. Flame, anxious to be on the safe side and ready for any eventuality, had risen early and dressed herself in Indian garments as being more likely to prevent inconvenient enquiries as to her cropped head. As a rule she wore English clothes, appearing in 'sari' only on State occasions, such as a visit from Uncle Raj, or a call from one of her father's Indian friends who, while admiring all things English, were nevertheless subtly flattered by her wearing Indian dress in their honour.

Her cropped hair was a difficulty, and she wondered uneasily what Mrs. Lightfoot would say to that, when the truth could no longer be suppressed. Not that Flame intended ever to tell all the truth. She would say she had cut off her hair in fulfilment of a vow. Scarcely had she donned her darkest 'sari' when there came a knock at the door. She threw it open to find Mrs. Lightfoot standing in the passage looking preoccupied and worried.

"Ah, my dear Flame," she said kindly. "You are better. I have been anxious about you."

"Much better, thank you," answered Flame. "It is good to stay in bed when feeling sick with headache."

"Quite. Very wise of you. Now the professor wants to see Dick and he hasn't answered at all this morning. Naturally he is tired, and they were very late arriving last night; I only wish he could be allowed to sleep on, but there is an urgent and very important telegram from the India Office. In fact, Dick must go up with his guardian this very morning. So will you call him? I except you know, he told you, the sad news from Rajistan. You are upset, naturally, and we all feel for you, but the importance of this India Office wire has put everyhing else out of our heads, even those sad happenings over there. Dick must be ready to start in an hour the professor told me to say."

"He will be ready," answered Flame. And if her voice sounded muffled, kindly Mrs. Lightfoot merely thought how natural it was she should find a difficulty in hiding her emotions.

After all, the death of a brother is not a trivial affair, even though, as in Flame's case, she had not seen that brother for nearly ten years. Orientals were affectionate and extra-ordinary in hiding their feelings, she mused, as she betook herself downstairs, intent on seeing that her husband partook of a good meal at the beginning of what was likely to prove another wearing day.

Left to herself, Flame swiftly divested herself of her clothes, stepping out of them, and leaving them for Lakshmi to fold, while she donned another suit of Dick's. Her fingers trembled as she wrestled with stud and collar; the tie proving refractory, as usual, she imperiously beckoned Lakshmi, and between them the thing was done. The ayah was the more excited of the twain as she realized that the deception was fated to continue, divided between fear for her beloved Flame, and dread for her still more beloved Dick, who already had so many bad marks against his name in the eyes of these cold English. She realized to the full the vital importance of this call to London: nothing less than the 'gadi' was at stake. Dick had chosen to absent himself, therefore Flame must play his part and save his throne. Silently, efficiently, she gave herself to the task of helping, and was ready with one garment after another; the shirt of finest silk, the socks and tie and handkerchief all toning, the quietest in Dick's sumptorous wardrobe.

While she dressed, Flame fought down the almost over-whelming nervousness which threatened to posses her, giving the ayah instructions in a rapid undertone. She must again lock the door of Flame's room and say the headache had come on again and she had returned to bed. On no account, on no account whatsoever—did she understand?—must she let in aybody. By the evening they would be back, and probably Dick also. Meanwhile her part was to wait and watch, keep the door locked and be on guard every second.

There was still ten minutes to spare, and Flame used it, in front of the long mirror, filling Dick's gold cigarette case, with the crest, using the handkerchief, less heavily scented than Dick's usually were. Finally she stuck a cigarette between her lips, lit it, and with a last warning glance at Lakshmi, went downstairs. In the dining-room breakfast was proceeding.

"Dick! You shouldn't smoke before breakfast," said Mrs. Lightfoot reprovingly.

"It's very bad on an empty stomach, my dear fellow," echoed her husband.

The words gave Flame the sorely needed fillip of confidence in herself. With a muttered "Sorry," she threw the just-begun cigarette out of the window, and seating herself at the table forced herself to eat a passabale breakfast.

The dreaded interview was over at last: and Flame felt she had come through, not merely creditably, but with distinction. Several Exalted Personages were there. They affably shook hands with the slim lad who, perfectly self-possessed, answered their probing questions modestly, yet with a degree of thoughtfulness, an attitude of responsibility highly gratifying to those who had his interests at heart.

Hearing him, Sir Wilfred Lanyon, an important official in the Government of India, who was reputed to know more about the inner history of that great Dependency than any other man living, rubbed his hands together as he reflected:

"And there are fools who say that this Western education is a mistake for Orientals. Why, this handsome lad alone is a sufficient refutation of so reactionary a theory. He has the right ideals, his mind has been broadened by intercourse with the best, the most enlightened minds of the day. Later on, when Time has taught him its lessons, he will be a wonderful king."

"I know your uncle, Sir Rajendra Roya, very well indeed," remarked Sir Wilfred, unbending for him, to a quite marvellous extent. "I shall never forget, in the early days of the War, seeing him going into action with those Lancers of his—those fierce wild Rajputs. It was a wonderful sight."

Prince Digvizay's smouldering eyes kindled.

"I was born too late for a share in that great adventure," he said. "I always regret it."

The eyes of the Exalted Personages riveted themselves upon the slight figure in the well-cut clothes and the smart—too smart according to their ideas—accessories. He certainly was not all fop, as had at first sight been their impression. Was he going to belie the later traditions of his race, and hark back to those other far greater traditions of a generation long past? Those traditions which had made Rajistan great?

"They were all as sons to him, those Lancers," pursued Sir Wilfred musingly.

"He loved them all," said the prince. "He had brought them up, trained them, watched them. I can remember young as I was, something of his Spartan rule, his hatred of slacking, laziness. It was the great ambition of my life to go with them on parade; and one day he took me with him; I rode my pony by his side. I shall never forget it. I believe I almost burst with pride."

The Exalted Personages were listening with the most flattering attention, almost eating his words.

"A truly wonderful old man," said Sir Wilfred, though it was evident that he, no less than his confreres, was thinking more of the lad before them than of his great relative.

"We congratulate ourselves," boomed Lord Varley ponderously—he always boomed—"that he is still alive to assist affairs in Rajistan. While Sir Rajendra Roya lives he age of chivalry is not dead."

"Do you know who he reminds me of?" questioned Sir Wilfred in a burst of conversational affability. "What character in history, I mean?"

"No, I can't say I do," answered Lord Valey, less boomingly than usual, almost in ordinary tones.

"Is it—perhaps the same that I think," interposed the prince eagerly, with boyish enthusiasm.

"Eh? What?" They all turned to the Hindu boy. They had forgotten for a second his Western education. "And who's your man? Let's hear?"

"Warwick, the kingmaker, answered Dick. "My uncle Raj always reminds me of the great Earl."

"By Jove, the very man I had in mind! We think alke upon one subject, at any rate, young Prince Digvizay Roya," said Sir Wilfred, with a kindly glance at the dark young face opposite "You have read 'The Last of the Barons'?"

"Many times," answered the prince. "I love Warwick, and in my uncle Raj one sees the same chivalry, the same scorn for the trappings of kingship. The Hindu belief in reincarnation seems a very real thing sometimes."

The lad paused, a little shy at having forgotten his reserve before these strangers. The exchanged significant glances.

"I wonder does his son, Ajit Roya, inherit his father's disregard for—er—shall we say kingship, with or without its trappings," asked Lord Varley, as one making remark to everyone in general, and no one in particular. Dick stiffened. There was nothing these men did not know apparently.

"Ajit," he repeated.

"Do you at all remember your cousin, Ajit Roya?" asked Sir Wilfred kindly. "He was at Sandhurst, I believe."

"But certainly," answered Dick easily. "He was some years older than us, my sister and I. He was bethrothed in our Indian fashion to my sister Flame. He went back to Rajistan only a month ago. We saw him off."

"And does she—the princess—regard herself as engaged to him?" asked Lord Varley, with the subtle smile of a diplomat.

"Flame is very modern," answered the lad, after a pause. Hindus do not discuss their women, outside the harem. "She regards herself as a pioneer of new thought, she merely lives to further its progress in India. Myself, I do not think she will ever carry out that old betrothal. She thinks she has a mission to the women of India. I mean of course, the high caste women shut up in purdah. She is going to emansipate them."

Lord Varley remembered certain difficulties of his own wife, while Viereine.

"Tradition dies hard," he said. "Especially in such a conservative country as India. I do not envy your sister her task. The way of the pioneer is a hard one, and generally watered with the blood of martyrs."

"She knows. She does not mind," answered the lad proudly.

The conversation turned on the policy of the British Government in India, and on to the functions of the Resident.

"You realize," said Sir Wilfred tentatively, "why there must be a Resident . . . and why it will be well to work in harmony with him."

"I realize that there cannot be hundred and eight separate policies in India," answered the lad. "Therefore all must agree to accept the same external policy and to live in peace and harmony with the powers that be."

The Exalted Personages exchanged gratified glances.

"We have been at considerable pains to find a Resident for you at Rajmere, who should be a sound man, with the right ideals, and above all, a man personally acceptable to yourself. Is there anyone, whose name you would care to put before the Secretary of State for India, with a view to filling that post? We are anxious to give you the utmost assistance, and to do all in our power to promote your wishes."

Dick was very still, thinking intently.

"Thank you very much," he said at length. "But I have no knowledge of any person whom I could suggest for such a post. I feel sure I shall get on with the person you appoint. I understood there already was a Resident."

"His term of office has expired. He is not very well in health, and anxious to return to England."

"I see." There was a pause.

"I would like to make a suggestion if I may," said Dick.

"By all means. Most certainly, my dear prince. Any suggestion of yours will receive our most careful attention," chorused both men.

"Thank you. Then it is this. When I took my exam. the other day I sat next to a lad named Arnold Daventry. He was not in good circumstances, could not really afford the time or the money for an academic career. I would like to offer him the post of aide-de-camp to me. I presume I shall require such services."

"But certainly. I see nothing against it," said Sir Wilfred heartily.

"If he is a decent lad, of the right kidney, I am of the opinion that it would be a very good move on our part," said Lord Varley. "We can easily get some enquiries made, which I have no doubt will be satisfactory, and in a few days the matter can go through. It is so well that you realize that a prince has duties as well as privileges," pursued Lord Varley, who had in his day been Viceroy of India.

"And above all, an Indian ruler is the father of his people," chaimed in Sir Wilfred. "Their interests are his concern, their affairs come to his knowledge directly, neither through intriguing ministers, nor through idle though highly paid officials."

"I know," said Dick.

At last Lord Varley and Sir Wilfred stood up. The interview was at an end. Each in turn shook the professor warmly by the hand, and whispered congratulations.

"The lad is a credit to you, my dear professor. You have laid the State of Rajistan under a debt of gratitude. I have absolute confidence in the lad. He will follow his destiny, and we shall see Rajistan under a new regime. Not before it is wanted, either. Really you are a second Baron Grauber. We shall remember this, to some purpose, you may depend. You will not lose over your exertions on behalf of this extremely nice lad.

"One word more. A state-room will be reserved for His Highness the Maharajah of Rajistan on board the 'Karachi,' on—let me see—the Thursday of next week. Professor, you will inform us what other accommodation is required. The Princess Flame will doubtless accompany her brother, together with servants and a suitable suite. We will expect to hear from you within the next few days. We shall make His Highness's personal safety and comfort our first concern, naturally."

"And what would you like to do now?" asked Professor Lightfoot, with a kindly, if ponderous, effort to enter into the tastes of this lad, to live for five minutes on his plane. After all, it was a momentous occasion. Not every day is a youth of nineteen informed that he is to occupy the throne of his ancestors. Besides, there was the exam., that was a actual, concrete, and immediae source of gratification. It must be no small relief to know that that lay behind him, once and for all. Certainly a celebration of some kind appeared to be indicated. With a sigh the professor resigned himself to a hectic night of theatres and night clubs—haunts of gay, light-hearted youth, in which he say himself cutting a strange incongruous figure and being bored to weariness. He glanced kindly at the dark youth with the resolute mouth and those dark Eastern eyes of mystery.

"We could dine and do a theatre if you like," he said. "After that we had better leave it to the inspiration of the moment. Where would you like to go?

"Home, I think," answered Dick most unexpectedly. "I don't feel like theatres somehow. There's a train somewhere about three, isn't there?"

"So there is," answered the professor, with alacrity. He drew out his watch and hailed a passing taxi. "Waterloo," he said. "We shall just do it, with luck."

You Believe in Insurance

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Do You keep faith in

Indian Insurance Companies?

DIPPER COMPLETES 2,000 RUNS FOR SEASON.

HAMMOND'S DASHING PLAY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Owing to rain, there was no play to-day in the cricket matches between Surrey and Middlesex, Lancassire and Kent, and Yorkshire and Leicestershire. Other matches were interrupted by rain. The following are the closing scores:

Glamorgan vs. Essex.—Glamorgan 192 and 105 for three (Bates 61 not out) Essex 219 (Crawley 59, Ryan five for 76).

Gloucester vs. Hampshire.—Hampshire 219 and 79 for nine. Gloucester 295 (Smith 59 Hammond 56 Dipper 100. Newman seven for 126.)

Worcester vs. Warwickshire.—Warwick 216, Worcester 232 for seven (Jewell 50, Tarbox 88.)

Notts vs. Derbyshire—Derby 374 for nine and decared. Notts 45 for two.

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire—Sussex 149 and 171 for five (Wensley 54) Northants 125 (Whittaker five for 36.)

In the match between Somerset and New Zealanders, the latter won by 94 runs. New Zealand made 150 and 128 (White eight for 28) Somerset replied with 117 (Bernay four for 27) and 67 (Allcott five for three wickets).

The vagaries of the week-end weather are reflected in scores and analyses. The only century of the day was made by Dipper who completed his 2,000 runs for the season. His innings which were chaceless lasted three hours and twenty minutes. He was followed by Hammond who gave one of the best displays of his career making 56 out of 60 in 45 minutes. His chief hits were two sixes and eight fours. Hants succumbed to Parker's subtlety. Only Mead's 25 enabled them to save themselves from an innings defeat. Whittaker Eton, Captain with his slow lefthanders skittled the Northants. Wensley is the fourth Susex player to complete a thousand runs He made his 54 in ten minutes over an hour, his chief hits being eight fours. Douglas gave a typical display, making very valuable 48 in two hours and ten minutes. Crawley played the most attractive cricket, and he was at the wicket for five minutes less than an hour. Tarbox sent the ball to the boundary ten times. His 88 was made in two hours 35 minutes. Notts started their innings at 5-30 and only 55 minutes play resulted.—Reuter's Special.

SHRI SHIVAJI VYAYAM MANDIR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hindu Sabha, the opening ceremony of Shri Shivaji Vyayam Mandir was performed by Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal on Sunday last at Fountain Hall, Bhoiwadi Cross Lane, Parel, in the presence of a large gathering. The ceremony was opened with the Indian National Song "Vande Mataram". Dr. Savarker and Mr. Gole delivered impressive speeches on the importance and necessity of the gymnasium and urged the people to join it. After Dr. Udgaoker had explained the aims and objects of the Institution, Raja Govindlal declared it to be open. The function was terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and to Mr. D.G. Patil through whose efforts and perseverance the Institution was able to see the light of the day.

SCIENTISTS' EXPEDITION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The scientists' expedition in Central Asia, consisting of Swedesh and Chinese scholars, under the leadership of Dr. Sven Hedin, is making good leeway. The expedition intends to visit Mongolia, Gobi Desert, Tibet and possibly Afganisthan and will be away for at least one year. Its main objects are ethnological and archaelogical study, map making and geological research.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, August 9.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 5th to 8th Aug.	10380	8488	+2392
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 8th Aug.	3111893	3266332	—154437
SHIPMENTS. 5th to 8th Aug. ..			
United Kingdom	1795	..	+ 1795
Continent	710	..	+ 710
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	1058	22265	—21207
Total.	3563	22265	— 18702
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 8th Aug. ..			
United Kingdom	26520	45767	—22247
Continent ..	371170	498333	—117163
China ..	208862	319144	—110282
Japan .	1303060	1417540	—114480
Coast Ports ..	25950	23660	+2290
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1936284	2358891	—422606
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe .. China, Japan & Coast Ports..	17137	47031	—29894

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 29th July.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	9918	15507
Bombay	2379	3467
Sind	93	..
Bengal	1349	1174
U. P.	362	..
Punjab	219	..
C. P.	..	..
Berar	..	..
N. W. F. Provinces (B)	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	212	76
Burma (A)	..	..
Jodhpur State	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajpipla State	..	..
Jaipur State ..	487	..
Baroda State ..	..	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State ..	..	..
Alwar State (A) ..	..	23
Holkar State ..	374	..
Katosan State ..		..
Total	15393	20247

1st Sept. to 29th July.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	332270*	414899
Bombay	741104	843550
Sind	129665	209264
Bengal	46151	46952
U. P.	177936	193216
Punjab	622750	1075846*
C. P.	343301	371743
Berar	746714	600640
N. W.F. Provinces (b) ..	955	2177
Ajmer Merwar	38064	63191
Burma (A)	44189	88268
Jodhpur State	5690	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	11673	16171
Baroda State	97291	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State ..	1953	..
Awar State (b) ..	4137	2437
Holkar State ..	2367	..
Katosan State	2 8	..
Total	3385507	3946580

*Adjusted (a) to 15th July, (b) to 22nd July.

NOTICE No. CH/3 dated 8th Aug. 1927

Firm desirous of advertising in the next issue of the "Bombay Cotton Annual" to be publishtd by the Association in November are requested to notify the Clearing House on or before the 1st September 1927. The charge for a full page advertisement, 3 1/2 inches by 5 1/2 inches, will be Rs. 16/, half page advertisements cannot be accepted. Firms requiring more than ten copies and also those who desire specially printed covers with their names and compliments stamped in gold (at an extra cost) should intimate their requirements to the Clearing House by the 1st September 1927.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, August 9.

GOLD.

Ready	21	8	0
Shravana	21	7	6
Bhadarwa	21	7	9

SILVER.

Ready	57	0	0
London Ready	24	15	0
Forward	25	0	0

London.—Shanghai.

Opening	2-5 1/4
Closing	2-5 9/10
New York cent.	54 6 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Shravana	56/13/0	57/1/0	56/9/0	57/0/0
Bhadarwa	56/14/0	57/2/0	56/10/0	57/1/0

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 9.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.20, Fort 0.26, J. J. Hopital 0.08.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 56.90, Fort 61.32, J. J. Hospital 49.33.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 40.25, Fort 45.42, J. J. Hospital 43.40.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 48.10, Fort 70.54, J. J. Hospital 58.91.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 9.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.747 inches (.013 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.680 inches (0.16 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.7 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 84.7 (0.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 (0.3 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 241 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.53 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.97 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 9TH AUGUST, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 9th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the submontane districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south of the province. Temperature was generally above normal. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 105 deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the area and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is an defect at Agra. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.12 inches of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Temperature was locally above normal in Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.23 inches of rain, Neemuch 5.00 inches and Indore 1.36 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was locally below normal in Kathiawar and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.36 inches of rain, Amraoti 0.33 inches, Nagpur 4.80 inches, Raipur 0.15 inches and Chanda 0.76 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Chanda and higher generally at other stations; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Tro. Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20 inches of rain and Karwar 0.21 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 84 deg. .7 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 77 deg. .8 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0.22 inches of rain Nizamabad 1.25 inches and Hyderabad 1.01 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was locally below normal: the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the south of the Peninsula, but remains active in the northeast of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, the east Central Provinces, east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in the west Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.17 inches at Cochin, 30 inches at Masulipatam and 0.17 inches at Madras.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Sassanian Navigation from 226 A.D., to the Rise of Islam" by Mr. Hadi Hasan, Professor of Persian, Muslim University, Aligarh, Lecture Hall, University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1st Baronet Memorial Fund, General meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Harwood League, Bombay Gym. vs. Customs, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

D. Cowasji and Co., Ltd., General meeting, 20 Fort Street, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League, Police vs. "Times India", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails **at 1 p.m.**

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Thursday (the 11th inst.) when Prof. H. L. Kaji, will deliver a lecture on "Non-Credit Co-operation."

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 232 patients in the month of July 1927, of whom 156 were males and 76 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lama, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CELEBRATIONS IN DHARWAR

DHARWAR, Aug. 9.

The Mysore Maharajah's Silver Jubilee was celebrated by Mysoreans in Dharwar on Monday, Rao Bahadur Shrinivasa Iyengar presiding.—Free Press.

"THE PRIDE OF KARNATAK."

DHARWAR, Aug. 9.

At a meeting of the Dharwar public in the Lingayat Town Hall, a resolution emphasising cultural unity with Mysore, the pride of the Karnatak in Krishnarajah, the great scion of the Great Kannada dynasties and wishing him a long and glorious reign was passed.—Free Press.

HINDUS BUSY PROTESTING.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Public meeting have been held at Allahabad, Meerut and Benares to ventilate Hindu grievances particularly in connection with the Arya Samaj incident at Bareilly and the treatment of North West Frontier Hindus.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	19.31
To-day's Opening Rate	20.10
Difference	+.79
To-day's Closing Rate	19.95
Difference	+.64

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	10.31
To-day's Opening Rate	10.94
Difference	+.63
To-day's Closing Rate	10.62
Difference	+.31
Broach Expectation	395

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, August 9.
Silver Ready	25 0 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 2 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

HIGH COURT

A DEAL IN SHARES

SPECULATIVE BEAR TO PAY A HEAVY SUM

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri at the High Court heard the suit filed by Govindji Rattonsey Mulji, a sharebroker, to recover Rs. 45,401 in respect of losses arising out of certain transactions with the defendant Ratanla Hiralal.

Mr. K. N. Munshi with Mr. H. J. Kania, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Co. solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, with Mr. Motival C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. represented the defendant.

The defendant is a coal merchant and in that business he has come to grief. In the words of the judge "he is an adventurous young man with ambition, and glories in being known as the Chief Speculative Bear in the share market." Between July 1925 and July 1926, he took it into his head, in addition to his coal business, to manipulate the market in Bombay Dyeing and Tata Hydro shares as a bear, and diverted to that purpose the credit of Rs. 7 lakhs which the Mitsui Bushan Kaisha had given him for his genuine (coal) business. His volume of business through the plaintiff gradually increased when in February 1926, a certain agreement was arrived at between them, whereby the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff by way of margin the amount that exceeded Rs. 75,000 by way of loss on the rates ruling on the day of the transaction, and whenever the loss went below that amount, the plaintiff was to return the amount so paid. In April a fresh agreement regarding payment of margin was entered into. On May 19th plaintiff demanded moneys for margin and loss. Defendant gave a cheque for Rs. 6,165 dated 20th May 1926 which was dishonoured later.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant pleaded that there was another agreement between them whereby the plaintiff had agreed not to close the business for defaults of payment of margin, but to carry the business forward: and that if he failed to do so, he would be bound to make up accounts according to the rates ruling on 20th May.

This "extraordinary condition," as the judge characterised it, was denied by the plaintiff who stated that as the market went up very high, he asked for margin, and the defendant being unable to pay naturally wanted to carry forward and asked for credit upto Rs. 25,000. The plaintiff agreed to a loss upto Rs. 18,000 being given credit for, and the defendant gave a cheque for Rs. 12,500. The plaintiff's version, in the opinion of the Judge, was more probable. This cheque, like the previous one, was dishonoured. According to the defendant, this was due to the fact that he would not have it paid because the plaintiff had failed to give an agreement in writing about the Badla (carrying forward) of the business, as promised by him. The contention of the defendant was rejected by the judge.

BUSINESS CLOSED.

On 2nd June 1926, the cheque Rs. 12,500 dated 27th May, which was agreed to be presented after the Badla was over, was presented again and dishonoured. The plaintiff, thereupon, closed the outstanding business that day. Such closing resulted in a loss which the plaintiff now claimed.

The defence pleaded by the defendant was that the plaintiff was not entitled to close, and that he should have waited till the settlement day, about 10th June. Another string to his bow was that if plaintiff is to recover any loss, it should be on the footing of the rates ruling on the 20th May, as agreed.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, delivering judgment, observed that the alleged agreement, suggested by the defendant appeared to be a pure invention. The only question, therefore, was whether or not the plaintiff was justified in closing the business on 2nd June as he did. His Lordship did not accept the defendant's contention that the agreements were one-sided and bound the plaintiff only. The general usage in the market is that on default of payment of margin, the broker is entitled to be indemnified by his principal, and if the money in his hand is not sufficient to cover the loss, he is bound to close forthwith to minimise the loss.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the full amount in favour of the plaintiff with costs and interest. The defendant's counterclaim for Rs. 25,000, based on an alleged blunder of plaintiff in certain transactions, and unauthorised closing, was dismissed with costs.

LICHMORE CASE

GOVT'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Judgment was delivered by Justices Patker and Baker at the High Court in the appeal filed by the Government against the acquittal of Rustomji Framji Lichmore by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the case filed against him for criminal breach of trust in respect of consignments of corrugated iron sheets of the value of Rs. 27,887. The appeal was dismissed.

Their Lordships held that on the materials before the dishonest intention on the part of the accused could not be established. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

SENSATION IN AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

LOWEST YIELD OF COTTON SINCE 1923.

WILD BUYING: BIG RISE IN PRICE

LONDON, August 8.

New York.—Wild buying followed the Government cotton crop report showing an yield of about a million bales below the general expectations and the price rose 200 points above the morning's low figure. The indicated yield of 13 and a half million bales was the lowest since 1923/24 crop and four and a half million bales less than the record crop of eighteen million of last year. The announcement proved the biggest surprise the cotton brokers had experienced for years, and caught the market almost bare of cotton. Wild shouts of frenzied brokers as they yelled orders to buy reached street seventeen stories below the floor of the exchange and the occasion was strongly reminiscent of hectic days of wartime booms.—Reuter.

GOVT. APPEAL ADMITTED

SEQUEL TO ACQUITTAL BY MAGISTRATE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Baker admitted the appeal of the Government against the acquittal of two Mohmedans by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which he had passed certain strictures against Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station for the wrongful confinement of the two accused Mohmedans who were afterwards acquitted.

Their Lordships issued the notice against the accused to show cause why they should not be convicted.

CHOLERA IN WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

The cholera report for the Western Registration District shows that during the week ending July 30 the total number of attacks was 86, while the number of deaths was 41. The East Khandesh District recorded 47 attacks and 19 deaths: West Khandesh 1 attack and 1 death: Nasik 15 attacks and 5 deaths: Thana 7 attacks and 3 deaths and Kolaba 16 attacks and 13 deaths. The Assistant Director of Public Health has been instructed to proceed to the affected areas in the East Khandesh District with a view to arranging a vigorous anti-cholera campaign. Arrangements are also being made to have cholera committees formed and to push on inoculations. Inoculations performed during the week in the Western Registration District numbered about 992.

BEWARE OF SEA-WAVES.

It is always a dangerous thing to hazard a sea-bath when one does not know how to swim. On Tuesday morning a Hindu woman aged nearly 40 was washed away by the waves and drowned while bathing in the sea at Chowpatty.

It appears that Sarasvati Bai, (so is the name of the deceased) went to Chowpatti on Tuesday morning to have a sea-bath. She was holding on to a broken railing when in consequence of a wave she lost her grip and was carried away with the waves. She dashed against a rock and sustained a bruise the head. The dead body was found and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

It is perhaps not generally known that the Philatelic Society of Natal in co-operation with seven similar bodies will hold an International Philatelic Exhibition at Durban from the 2nd to the 12th of July 1928, on a scale hitherto unknown in the Southern Hemisphere.

A "Committee of Honour" is being formed consisting of all the leading Philatelic Societies throughout the world.

The Philatelic Society of India is on the "Committee of Honour."

The Patron in Chief of this Exhibition is H. M. the King; Patrons the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa the Right Hon. the Earl of Athline G.C.B., G.C.M.G. etc., the Prime Minister the Hon. J. B. Hertzog; the Administrators of Natal; Cape Province, Orange Free State; Tdansvaal; several Foreign Consuls and prominent personages of South Africa.

The Council of the International Exhibition have appointed Mr. Jno. Godhino 15 Burrows Street, Bombay, their representative in India for the forth coming Exhibition.

Those interested in the pending event may apply to Mr. Godhino for prospectus and further information.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS CONFERENCE

The 8th Annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association C.P., Berar and Bombay Presidency, will be held at Akola (Berar) on the 28th and 29th inst. An Exhibition of various sorts of Machineries is also to be arranged at the same time. Anybody wishing to send any machinery and take advantage of this Exhibition is requested to correspond with the Secretary, Mechanical Engineers' Association Akola. No space can be guranteed after the 10th inst.

ORANGE WILLIAM NOT TO RUN?

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Orange William, which has been scratched from the Governor's Cup at Colombo will not run in Calcutta during the coming autumn.

The horse's leg has not yet improved, and it is feared that the horse may be withdrawn from racing altogether.—Free Press.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENDING DIARCHY

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE DEFINED

MADRAS, August 9.

Asked by the Associated Press as to the line of action which the Congress Party in the Madras Council was going to adopt, Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, stated they would certainly carry out the Gauhati Resolution, now that the 'other party' had resolved upon non-acceptance of office and as a suitable opportunity for ending dyarchy had presented itself.—A. P.

PATEL 'S HOPES SHATTERED.

DEPLORES COMMUNAL OUTLOOK.

DELHI, Aug. 8.

Mr. V. J. Patel passed Delhi en route to Simla last night.

Interviewed he said he had come with some hopes of favourable treatment at the hands of the British Government as they evinced considerable interest during the debate on India in Parliament, but his hopes were much shattered on account of the gloomy outlook of the communal situation in India.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD CROW CASE.

PT. G. MALAVIYA'S CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Mr. Thurston Sessions Judge of Allahabad has set aside the conviction of Pandit Govind Malaviya who was found guilty by the joint magistrate in what is known as the crow case of causing obstruction to a public servant and let him off with a warning.

The Judge found that the whole affair was very petty and Section 95 of the Penal Code applied which provided that nothing was an offence if the harm was so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of it.—A.P.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

PANDIT MOTILAL ON THE ANOMALY

BANGALORE, Aug. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing a large audience recognised the anamody of the Congress constitution which while permitting members of the Indian States to join it, denied them the right of raising questions affecting their interests. The Pandit advised the State subjects to raise the question at the next Congress and promised his support.

Referring to the Royal Commission, he declined to commit himself and to express his personal view as he belonged to a political party which had in the first instance to consider the matter.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson presided at a Meeting of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the new Science building of the Deccan College Poona on Monday.

The Hon'ble Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Ley, Mr. M. Webb, Mr. H. Dow, Mr. C. G. Freke and Major W. Wilberforce dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

RESULTS OF N. U. T. (LONDON) EXAM

The following are the successful candidates who passed the examination of the National Union of Teachers (London) of 1927:—

Bookkeeping (Advanced).—1st Class:—Abdul Mohi Abu Tahir, Mehta Dhunjishaw Hormusji.—2nd Class:—Naruna B.L, B.A., Press Sorab Jivanji, Taylor Pranjivan Govindji, Vajifdar Jal, Novroji, Baria Sorab Rustomji, Baptista Joseph Elvine, Chinoy Keki Dinshaw, Dastoor Kaikhoosroo R., Donde Chandrakant S., Edekar Kamalakar G., Gandhi Vasantlal Anandlal, Garda Dhunjishaw F., Gonsalves Albert Flex, Kalyani Jamnadas Hatamchand, Kapadia Laxumidas Gokuldas, Patgavkar Gajanan Anandrao, Vas Charles Vincent.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE (ADVANCED.)

1st Class:—Ismail Abdul Kadar, Parikh Thakprelal Shankarlal, Shah Jamnadas Dondgarsi, Shroff Kaikhoshru H., Taylor Pranjivan Govindji, Vas Charles Vincent.

2nd Class:—Biddulph Gerald T. W., Colah Jamshed S., Gandhi Vansantlal Anandlal, Garda Dhunjishaw F., Gonsalves Albert Flex, Gokhale Vasudeo Govind, Kalyani Jamnadas Hatimchand, Kapadia Laxumidas Gokuldas, Mehta Ramniklal Popatlal, Pandya Natverlal Jagannath, Pardivala Hoshang Kavasji, Patel Manilal Shankarbhai, Pimah Syed Mahomed Ali, Quadri Syed Mahomed Salim, Vajifdar Jal Novroji.

Banking and Currency (Advanced).—1st Class.—Vajifdar Jal Novroji.—2nd Class: Donde Chandrakant S., Garda Dhunjishaw F., Gokhale, Vasudeo Govind, Pardivala Hoshang Kavasji Shah Jamnadas Dongarsi, Shroff Kaikhusroo H.

Theory and Practice of Commerce (Advanced):—1st Class:—Gonsalves Albert Flex, Pandya Natverlal Jagganath.—2nd Class:—Athalye Ganesh Gopal, Dastor Kaikhoosroo R., Donde Chandrakant S., Garda Dhunjishaw F., Gokhale Vasudeo Govind, Mehta Dhunjishaw Hormusji, Merchant Abdul Karim S.

Commercial Law. (Advanced).—1st Class:—Kasbewar Vishwanath Ganpat 2nd Class:—Baptista Joseph Elvine Kalyani Jamnadas Hatimchand, Merchant Abdul Karim S., Press Sorab Jivanji, Taylor Pranjivan Govindji.

From this it will be seen that there are 12 first class passes out of total 62 successful students, the results show 90 per cent. passes in Theory and Practice of Commerce, 87 1/2 per cent. in Banking and Currency, 84 per cent. in Commercial Correspondence, 57 1/2 per cent. in Bookkeeping and 54 1/2 per cent. in Commercial Law.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 10TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Lahaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, you will have to put up a very hard fight throughout your life to keep your body and soul together (and if the soul is stolen by some "sly little thing," so much the worse for you), as well as to maintain a large domestic battalion. This presupposes your relying on your own shoulders, for you will have neither the proverbial rich uncle nor aunt. Racing and gambling of a thousand and one kinds will not pay you, though you are ruining yourself in the mad pursuit of Mammon. Your calculations in gambling are very optimistic like those of several of the Budget-framers, but they will, as a rule, be upset, and you will always wring your hands in despair when the wretched equine racers whom you backed "proved false." It will always be so, however much you make up your mind to profit by past bitter experience. You should, therefore, avoid Poona, Calcutta, and such other plague spots. Don't rely on the "special" tips which really come to you through a hundred hands, though you fondly believe that they are only known to you, having come to you through the mouth of the wife of your servant who is the bosom friend of the khansama of the jockey, and such other make-believes. Don't rely on your dreams of race courses which are generally inspired by indigestion or heavy meals, and as they emanate from the Devil's workshop. Yours is hard luck indeed. L. G. said in war-time in 1918 that "every ounce (net, and not gross as is given by a grocer) of grit, knowledge, wisdom and endurance has got to be put into the scale (the pucca scale, I repeat) and that every possible hindrance to victory has got to be removed". Each word of the utterance is worth its weight in the Kohinoor. If you do not do so, but persist in your mad gamble listening to the advice of well-meaning Addymans, you will not only be not one of the "Also ran's" in the race in the world, but will be "nowhere". So awake, arise, or for ever fall into the precipice.

IMPROVEMENTS ARCHITECT.

GRADE OF SALARY REVISED.

INCOME OF TRUST FROM TAPPING

At the meeting of the Improvement's Committee held on Tuesday afternoon, consideration was given to the report of the Finance and Establishment sub-Committee regarding the revision of the grade of the Trust Architect.

The report said that the Committee had considered the question of reducing the grade of the architect from Rs. 1200—50—1500 to Rs. 650—50—800—50—1200 and had recommended that the maximum should be fixed at Rs. 1,200.

The Chairman moved that the report be approved and adopted. The motion was seconded by Sir Pherozshah Sethna.

Dr. Viegas could not understand why thef should go out of their way in reducing the salary of their architect. He, therefore, moved the following amendment.

"The Committee is strongly of opinion that there is no need at all for grading this appointment of the architect in view of the amalgamation that is going to take place."

The amendment was put vote and declared lost. The original motion was carried and the revised grade was accepted.

A: Yes.

REVENUE FROM TAPPING.

While the question of an auction sale of tapping palm trees was under consideration in July last the Chief Officer could not give any information then. Yesterday (Tuesday) he informed the Board that the total revenue from the letting of the right to tap toddy and date trees for the year ended the 31st July 1927, was Rs. 12,839 only.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS APPOINTED

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Mr. Justice Costello to-day appointed Messrs. Ashworth, Walker and Carter, accountants of the firm of Messrs. Lovelock Lewes and Co., official liquidators of the Bengal National Bank. Messrs. Ashworth and Walker are already working as receivers on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India. His Lordship said, if after conducting investigation, the liquidators were satisfied that any persons had been guilty of misfeasance or that criminal proceedings should be taken against them, they should have no hesitation in bringing such persons to justice.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Geneva.—Sir George Lewis fell in front of a train near Montreux and was killed.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1927.

SIR C. S. NAIR ON HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

We published on Monday full extracts from the forceful speech of Sir C. Sankaran Nair as President of the C. P. Hindu Conference held at Nagpur. We have published it at great length because Sir C. Sankaran Nair's eminent position in Indian politics entitles him to be heard with respect and because in some points the speech demonstrates in a striking manner how the minds of many of our nationalists are affected by the communal outbursts in the country. The speech resolves itself into two parts, the diagnosis of the present Hindu-Muslim tension and the remedies therefor. The diagnosis is in a way very original and we will, therefore, briefly summarise it as far as possible in the speaker's own words. The present trouble, he says, had its origin in Mahatma Gandhi's "practical surrender of the Hindu rights to the Mahomedan Khilafat movement" for securing Muslim support to Non-co-operation. When Non-co-operation failed and the Khilafat was abolished, the Pan-Islamic consciousness which had already been stimulated showed itself in the uneducated Muslims seeking to compel the Hindus to admit their special claims. While they committed all sorts of excesses to enforcee their claims, "Gandhi continued his subservient policy" till he, "finding it hopeless to deal with the Hindu-Mahomedan question retired from the field altogether." "His legacy, however, hampered his party . . . . . Gandhi's successor Mr. C. R. Das entered into a Pact, the result of which was according to Bengal politicians themselves, to embitter the feelings between the Bengal Hindus and Mahomedans still further". And even now "Gandhi's party are prepared to accept any conditions that may be laid down" as they have already done in respect of the separation of Sind.

In short Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das and the Congress have pampered the Muslims and hence the present trouble. This is Sir C. Sankeran Nair's diagonosis. Now to turn to his remedies. He says that "the Congress Party is a broken reed to rely upon for our purpose" of effecting a settlement. "It is unsafe to leave Hindu interests in their hands". But it is possible that the Hindu Sabha may come to an agreement with the Muslim League. Meanwhile Shuddhi and Saghatan should be pursued with vigour and at the same time the over-rigid caste system must be considerably relaxed.

We doubt very much if even the foremost exponents of the Hindu Sabha point of view like Pandit Madan Malaviya or Lala Lajpat Rai would accept the above diagnosis of the present Hindu-Muslim tension and the blame Sir C. Sankaran Nair attaches to Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das and the Congress. Sir Sankaran is well-known to be a man of strong feelings and he has not forgotten the riots in Malabar, his native province. Nor has he ever had a good word for Non-co-operation. We fear his personal feelings and prejudices have seriously deflected his moral angle of vision. How else could he go so far as to say with reference to outrages on women in Bengal. "Is it not due to the fact that Gandhi and the Swarajists have entered ito a pact with the Khilafat Party to fight the Government and they do not wish to do anything which might prejudice the Pact that they are "allowing their women to be thus treated" His reasoning in the present case seems to be vitiated by the common fallacy of 'post hoc ergo propter hoc' Because the communal friction followel the Non-co-operation movement, it will not do to jump to the conclusion that the one is the logical result of the other. It would be as illogical to say so as to maintain that the Hindu-Mnslim trouble is the result of the foundation of the Hindu Maha Sabha. It is true that Non-co-operation has taught self-assertiveness to every community or interest in the country and that the self-assertiveness is sometimes misdirected. But it is no more right to blame Non-co-operation for that than to blame talent because it is often misused. Sir Sankaran leaves out of count the true and potent causes of the present trouble, such as the minority's fear, even if un-grounded, of the majority when there is the prospect of a rule of the majority, the machinations of many officials in playing off one community or interest against another, the selfish victims of such machinations who perpetuate the mischief, the desire of some less popular leaders to gain votes or poularity by pampering to communal prejudices, the latent evil of communal electorates which manifested itself in such times, and a number of other causes which we have from time to time exposed. It is against many of these causes that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress fought, though with limited success. And they will continue to follow their policy of conciliation, whatever obliquy is heaped on it. It is such a policy alone that will give lasting results, whether it is followed by the Congress or the Muslim League or the Hindu Sabha. The spirit of retaliation on the other hand is doomed to lead to disaster. It is no service to the country, therefore, to vilify a man like Mahatma Gandhi, the one man on whom, by universal consent, rests mainly the hope of permanent communal harmony and to ridicule the Congress, the one wholly national institution that teaches how to subordinate communal interests to the larger interests of the nation. We are, however, thankful to Sir Sankaran Nair for recommending the relaxation of the caste system of the Hindus. We welcome this advice all the more because it is rarely that it comes from the Sabha platforms. We whole-heartedly agree that the Shuddhi and Sanghathan movements should be pursued. They are thoroughly legitimate movements when carried in true humanitarian and missionary spirit. We shall, however, say once again what we have said time and again before, that the internal reform of the Hindu Society is one of the best forms of Sanghathan that will make it invulnerable against every onslaught from within or without.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

It is clear from the Baroda Dewan's appeal for public support to flood relief that the loss sustained by the State is enormous. It is fortunate, however, that the Dewan has already organised machinery for relief and has generously contributed to the relief fund. It is equally fortunate that the Heir-Apparent, Prince Dhairyashilarao, has displayed in the crisis a generosity and zeal for humanitarian service eminently worthy of his position. Spade in hand, he has worked away in clearing debris so as to save a poor widow from imminent ruin. He has also promised enough garments for about a year to every poor man or woman who has suffered in the floods. The Prince's chivalry and generosity have naturally so captured the imagination of the public that both men and money are fast streaming in for relief work. The Baroda Government has had for years past a series of fat surpluses which have been allowed to be accumulated instead of being used to lighten taxation so that the accumulated fund may be used in an emergency. Now that a terrible emergency has come, we have no doubt but the generous Dewan will freely draw upon the fund for relief to the destitute.

He has already made a good beginning. Instead of merely asking the local officers "to do the needful in the matter," he has worked out a comprehensive outline scheme of relief, has placed large funds at the disposal of the relief agencies and has called upon all officers and others engaged in relief work to "move in the villages freely and administer relief in a liberal spirit." He has sanctioned for the present Rs. 4,00,000 for Tagavi loans for the purchase of seeds, cattle, etc. Rs. 10 lakhs for assistance in building houses; Rs. 50,000, in addition to the amounts sanctioned from the relief funds, for free grants of food, clothes, etc., to the destitute. It is especially to be noticed that the Tagavi loans upto Rs. 500 will not bear interest at all and Co-operative Building Societies consisting of the poorest classes will be given free grants of a portion of the total cost of building or of materials or both according to the circumstances of each case. For Bhangis and similar classes in Baroda City and Petlad, the Municipal Councils have been asked to undertake the construction of houses with the aid of Government. And finally, the Diwan says, "prompt applications should be made for further grants required under this head (i.e. free grants) which will be sanctioned as applications come in." We do not suggest that the funds released by the Dewan, will be sufficient to meet the demand or that the measures formulated, will be carried out satisfactorily by the Baroda bureaucracy, for to formulate scheme is one thing, to see that they are executes is quite a different thing. But it is evident the Dewan is genuinely anxious to do all he can to relieve the distress.

Contrast this scheme of relief by a worthy Indian Minister with the scheme, or rather the absence of it, of the British Government. The Government of Bombay have merely assured the people that what is possible and needful, will be done in the matter and that the local officials have been instructed accordingly. But where is any general plan of relief based on the information so far available? How much are Government going to sanction for free grants, for Tagavi loans, and other special loans? Are all loans to bear interest? Are municipalities requested to undertake relief work with special Government aid? Have the Government of Bombay approached the Central Government for aid in view of the unprecedent magnitude of the disaster? If private agencies are slow in framing regular schemes of relief, they can at least plead that they have to create an organisation *ab initio* and that they depend upon precarious and limited private donations. But Government have no such excuse with their standing organisations and wider resources. Mr. K. M. Munshi was thoroughly justified in criticising this apathy on the part of Government and the outburst of the "Evening News of India" against him is as petulent as it is undeserved. It is time Government took the lead, took the people into confidence, and announced a detailed, if provisional, scheme of relief. This will go a long way in lessening the anxiety of the suffering people. They should at once announce suspension of land revenue collection in the affected parts and also promise generous remission in suitable cases. This would be bare justice as Government have for generations, wrung the last pie from the ryot, leaving no margin for an emergency and driving many into indebtedness. Besides, the Famine Insurance Fund must be drawn upon. It was built up with the tax-payers' money The Finance Member has already promised that there would be no miserable quibbling as to whether a Fund meant for distress due to scarcity of water, can be utilised for distress due to floods. That promise must be carried out. Finally, it is abundantly clear now that the total cost of the wreckage is to be calculated in crores and not in lakhs. We have grave doubts whether the present resources of Bombay alone can cope with the huge task of relief. Both the Government and the public of Bombay should represent to the Central Government the urgent need for substantial aid from the National Exchequer. The loss is national in its scale and that is why private charity is coming in from distant parts of India. This should be an example to the Government of India. And the Legislative Assembly will not stand in the way of succour to Bombay. Thanks to the Meston Award, Bombay has made these several years a much larger provincial contribution to the Central Exchequer than was her reasonable quota. At whatever stage the Government of India recognise their duty, the Bombay Government should without any further delay announce a generous scheme of relief and reassure the afflicted people.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

A PRESSING PROBLEM

(BY R. S. HUKERIKAR.)

That the present come-as-may political divisions of India are not the best and that they were not in any way intended to be so is admitted on all hands. When British supremacy flooded the land just as water seeks the lower levels first, the easier occupied provinces were pooled into units for military and civil administration and the method was continued without any thought for the naturalness or otherwise of the situation. Homogeneous people have been split up and heterogeneous ones have been grouped together. This is an evil not the special property of the Karnataka. It is common to almost all other provinces in the country. The British Administrator is a staunch believer in the principle of 'factum valet' and is very slow to move. Under a less stolid rule, after 1857, the last challenge to British supremacy in India, the country should have long ago been re-parcelled out in its natural divisions. But we are yet at the threshold of the question. For Poland to unite again it took more than hundred years. The Poles were kept apart by a coterie of three powerful robbers. And when as a result of the Great War, the sinister combination could not hold, Poland naturally got into her own. But that was an accident. In India we sometimes feel that this unnatural condition is kept up by the narrow-minded Britisher who revels in his policy of "divide and rule." But Britain is not yet bereft of all her greatness and political sanity.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Once the folly of the Bengal Partition was committed and also rectified later on, many Englishmen, not excluding the late Lord Curzon himself, recognised the necessity of a linguistic division of the Indian continent. Goaded on by some Government action and inspired by some sympathetic pronouncement of broad-minded English politicians, dumb India has found a tongue and everywhere the cry is heard "our whole province for ourselves." Lionel Curtis, Montagu, Chelmsford, the Parliamentary Joint Committee and Parliament itself, the Indian Government and the National Congress have all joined with one voice in their demand for a linguistically divided India. When the question is considered in the abstract every one supports it whole-heartedly. But the rub comes when the principle is to be applied in practice. And the fight is keen on the border.

A JUST DEMAND.

What Karnatak now demands is not a favour. She is very moderate in her demands. The justice of the principle for which she is fighting for no-body denies. To help her in her moderate aspirations should be the duty and proud privilege of every one. The greater Karnatak of the days of Pulakesha or the lesser one of the Vijayanagar days is not what she is aspiring for. The onroads of the Maratha artillery also she is silently pocketing. And when these great cuts have been made from her very body what still remains of her she wants to preserve. And like a good yoke-fellow in the harness she wants to run the race of the progress of a powerful India in combination with other sister provinces. The Marathas in the North and the Telugus and the Tamilians in the South have encroached upon and acquired rights from what was once pure and simple Karnatak property. They are welcome to keep these acquisitions to themselves. When an All-India which was not in very remote historical times purely Hindu, can tolerate such a large population of Mahomedans, Karnatak has no reason to grumble about her neighbours. The problem of India is now to make the people of different races, religions and languages, live together. In ancient India the Hindu genius kept Hindu society quite happy under the idea of Varnashram Dharma. Now under altered conditions India will certainly make her own contribution and solution to the disturbed problems of sociology.

UNTENABLE OBJECTION.

The details of the scheme and the partition quarrels upon the borders will be settled on later. People with some covert motives may bring one objection to the scheme. They will say that the re-born Karnatak will be too small a province for administrative purposes. This, however, is not at all true. Leaving that Karnatak which has gone to Mysore and Hyderabad for a later day, when questions between States and British India will have to be settled, the remaining Karnatak is big enough to live an independent existence. The districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Karwar, Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore, Nilgiri, Coorg, and parts of Anantpore, Coimbatore and Salem districts will form a province bigger than Assam, Burma and even the Central Provinces taken individually. The new Karnatak will comprise 43,615 square miles in area, it will hold a population of 8,211,280 souls; and its annual approximate revenue will be 3.5 crores. Are these statistics not enough to support Karnatak's just claim?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Snub To Labour Left Wing.

The courageous attitude adopted by the Left Wing of the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Paris has not been to the liking of all those elements in the Trade Union organisation in every European country which are deeply saturated with a feeling of conservatism in regard to the ideals of the movement of Labour Internationalism. To them it appears that the doctrines advanced by the Russian Labour leaders are in absolute divergence with all that Trade Unionism in Europe stands to achieve. The Right wing of Labour desires in no European State a forcible demolition of the present structure of society on the ruine of which the Proletariat State will be built, and Mr. Purcell's favourable attitude towards Bolshevism in his Presidental address was the signal to the Continental delegates of the danger of allowing any attempt to bring the Soviet into the Federation to succeed.

Cautious Attitude.

The Right Wing of the Congress very probably considers that the presence for the first time of Soviet representatives at the World Economic Conference at Geneva in May last signifies that the Soviet is willing to tone down the extreme nature of its views in regard to association with the present capitalist system. Its delegates did in fact say at Geneva that they accepted for the present the fact of capitalism being firmly established in the world and that they were, therefore, ready to adopt the view that "a peaceable co-existence of two social systems, Capitalist and Socialist, was possible and necessary". So the Right wing of the International Federation of Trade Unions sees the practical wisdom of waiting awhile hoping that the Soviet will agree to evolutionary socialism being practised at least in other countries than Russia, before it is permitted to join the Federation.

Star Chamber Methods.

The account given by Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter M.L.A. of his condition and that of his fellow-prisoners in Burma reminds one of the Star Chamber methods of medieval England or the *letters de cachet* of pre-Revolutionary France. It appears from the account that Mr. Mitter was spirited away to the jail without so much as knowing what his offence was—he does not know it even now—and without being put through even a semblance of a judicial trial, though Section 124-A of the Penal Code is all-comprehensive enough to incriminate even innocent men engaged in political agitation. A speech by Lord Lytton gave one the impression that Government had enough evidence to create a presumption that Mr. Mitter and the other detenus had committed some offence but that the evidence was not enough to secure their conviction. Mr. Moberley fairly let the cat out of the bag when he was forced to admit in the Bengal Legislative Council that the detentions were not for any commission of crime but were purely preventive!

"Trend of Evidence"

This admission, however, does not seem to have been communicated to the detenus. On the other hand, according to the statement of Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Assembly in 1925, the detenus were informed of the "trend of evidence" against them, whatever that might mean. But Mr. Mitter says that the "trend of evidence" gave him no idea of his alleged offence. When he wired a contradiction of Sir Alexander's statement, that contradiction was withheld. Then came attempts to impose unconscionable terms of release on the detenus. Mr. Mitter does well to expose the real character of those terms. He confirms the people's suspicions that the acceptance of those conditions would not have ensured their release but "would have only meant an admission of guilt." Fortunately, the detenus would not purchase freedom on such conditions. The whole story is sickening in the extreme. The officials who were guilty of imprisoning innocent men without a trial and who now try to extricate themselves by attempting to obtain admissions under coercion may for the time being go unpunished. But the day of reckoning is not far.

What is behind it?

There is something very suspicious about the leaping auction prices of liquor shops in Bombay City. Mr. S.H. Jhabwala tells us about a very suspicious case, of a toddy shop at Fergusson Road which fetched only Rs. 1,200 last year but which has been auctioned this year for Rs. 11,000. This is an abnormal leap indeed and there must be something behind it. Either Government should volunteer some explanation or the Excise Advisory Committee should look into the matter. Apart from the mystery that may be attached to the price, the locality of the shop is, as Mr. Jhabwala points out, open to grave objection. The shop is said to be located just at the entrance to a number of buildings occupied by workmen. Unless Government are determined to force the shop on the workmen for the sake of revenue, they may consider the feasibility of segregating the shop at least partially.

THE TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD.

SOLUTION OF THE IMPASSE.

(BY INVESTOR.)

After a most careful and comprehensive enquiry, the Tariff Board has found that the Japanese mills have an actual 'unfair' advantage of 10 per cent. for double shift working. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have also agreed with the finding of that fact. There is no difference of opinion among businessmen as to the necessity of counteracting it. The Government of India also admits the necessity for help, but errs in thinking that the existing 11 per cent. import duty is sufficient for that purpose. The unanimous finding of the Tariff Board is to the contrary and must carry weight as it is arrived at after weighing all the evidence taken by them, viz., that the additional 10 per cent was arrived at after taking into consideration the existing 11 per cent. duty. The Majority and the Minority Reports differ only as regards the method and measure of the remedies suggested. Without detracting from the ability or the creditable zeal which was applied to the task before them, I am not surprised at their recommendations as I hold the view that in order to appreciate fully all the bearings of the intricacies of practical business, involving difficult questions of sales, competition, credit etc., Government should always place on such Boards or Commissions of enquiries practical mercantile men, and in this matter they should have had on the Board a practical textile mercantile man. They have apparently deluded themselves into believing that half-measures or palliatives will solve the industry's difficulties. Mercantile experience and the inexorable laws of Economics have shown that in practice, half-measures fail to successfully withstand competition and invariably leave a loss behind. The remedies suggested by the Tariff Board are therefore merely a matter of opinions and cannot be sacrosanct. It is open to the Government and the Legislative Council therefore to adopt measures which they may consider necessary and 'sufficient' to counteract the disability and the unfair competition imposed on our Mills in our Home market.

I have failed to trace any provision in the Japanese Convention of 1905 which can preclude the Government of India from imposing any "equalising duty against Japan for depreciated Exchange or for any other "unfair" working conditions. If the Jajanese Exchange should again depreciate considerably as it did in 1924, 1925 and 1926, by Rs. 37 or thereabouts against India for Yens 100, there is nothing in the Convention of 1905 to prevent our Government from enacting special measures for coping against such an eventuality, nor against the 10 per cent. disability thrown on our mills on account of the double shift. We cannot leave our industries which maintain a large number of our citizens in work like our jute, cotton mills etc., to the tender mercies of any outsider who dumps into unprotected India at or below production costs his surplus manufactures which produce the effect of considerably depressing our Bazar prices till his depreciated exchange or other working conditions favour him to launch such "unfair" competition. Other civilized Governments do not fall victims to the convenient temptations of consumer's interests being benefited by such economically unsound methods, but resolutely defend their home industries against such insidious business tactics, the Japanese being the cutest in such matters.

Much loss could have been saved to our cotton mills if the Government of India had taken prompt action to counteract the depreciation of the Japanese exchange when it fell below the normal level of Rs. 153 for Yens 100, as no nation can stand in competition against such heavily depreciated exchange of its competitors. We have had precedents for doing this in India when we imposed "countervailing" sugar duties to protect the product of our Mauritius Colony against the German and French Cartels, which also had like the Japanese Convention of 1905 the most favoured nation treaties with us. Further action to counteract the "unfair" advantage of the double shift could have followed later after an investigation by the Tariff Board. If the Indian politicians resent Government's indifference to such an obvious duty, we cannot blame them. All that Japan is safeguarded against by the Convention is any "unfair" discrimination against 'her alone' under ordinary 'normal circumstances' and nothing more. Any political considerations cannot justify Government's action of "laissez faire" for over 3 years in face of the danger of strangling our premier industry.

A FAIR COMPROMISE.

In view of the fact that the Sterling Exchange was stabilised at 1sh. 6d. at the wrong time when the industry was under acute depression, and in spite of persistent opposition on the part of agriculturists, merchants and industrialists, which will be a memorial in history of a Government autocracy, and which deprived the mills of some protection which the revenue duty of 11 per cent. was giving them, and also in view of the fact that the tables are now completely turned against them in-as-much as

(Continued on page 11).

RELIEF OR EXPLOITATION?

8 PER CENT INTEREST FOR TAGAVI LOANS

AHMEDABAD WANTS ONE CRORE

STORIES OF HEROIC RESCUES

(From Our Special Commissioner)

BARODA, Aug. 8.

Baroda town which has suffered most by floods in the whole of Gujarat, presents heart-rendering appearance, especially in Dandia Bazaar and Nagarwada localities, with rows of houses brought down to ground, trees uprooted and human beings moving here and there with haggard faces in search of shelter. The after-effects of floods are painfully evident everywhere. Terrible stink in many parts of the city is making it almost impossible to penetrate into the interior, and Sayajiganj and the camp, the areas of the Barola aristocracy present very gloomy appearance with several bungalows, collapsed wholly or partly. In Baroda city alone 2,500 houses have completely collapsed while 3,500 more have broken down partly for a city like Baroda most of the inhabitants of which are poor, and the industries of which are still in their infancy and the wheel is taxed much more than other cities, the terrible havoc caused by floods is an unendurable. The calamity has almost ruined its trade and has resulted in checking its growth and development for years to come. It is really a pity that neither the public nor the State officers have realised the true seriousness of the situation and risen equal to the occasion. Though the Relief Fund has been started and collections are being made, the spirit of provincialism and favouritism exhibited by some of the organisers at a time when people from all provinces in Baroda are suffering alike, prevents the really suffering people taking advantage of relief facilities. This attitude deserves to be severely condemned.

The real idea of a havoc created in Baroda and the surrounding villages, which are not less than 100 in number, can hardly be had from newspaper reports which can at their best be but a meagre description.

UNPARALLELED DAMAGE IN VILLAGES.

While Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Prants are affected by the floods more or less seriously, the Navsari Prant, which is practically detached from Baroda State territory by Surat and Broach Districts has been quite safe and the rainfall there is much below the normal. The distress in Dharmaj, Bhadrana, Sojitra, Nepa, Mechesona Luna, Chokari, Linch, Mandala, Kalali, Chansad, Ranoli, Kadi, Bhadran, and Jarod is more than can be imagined. In all these villages over 50 per cent. of houses have collapsed and cattle have been drowned to death. Damage in the whole of Baroda State will amount to several crores, and the public specially in villages need immediate help. The response that the Minister of Baroda has made to relieve the distressed, is feeble, and to my utter surprise, I learnt here, this evening, that here also a Gujarati is responsible for bringing down the amount given as help by Government to an unreasonable minimum.

NAIB SUBA'S UNIQUE SERVICES

The Suba of Baroda was in his bungalow outside the city, and was unable to do anything, but there was the Naib Suba, Mr. Ramlal, living in the heart of the city where there was not an inch of water. Mr. Ramlal is well-known for his spirit of public service throughout the State and a credit of averting serious developments on Shivaji Day riots goes to him. I am told that he did all he could personally to help the people, but he could not do anything in his official capacity in the absence of orders from higher orders. The same was the case in villages and smaller towns where Government organisation had completely collapsed. It was the Malvajan alone that saved the people in towns and villages, there being no Congress organisation.

Only the other day at a public meeting, several young men who could not tolerate the negligence of Baroda officialdom were about to propose a motion censuring the existing administration, but were prevented by wise heads. Strong speeches were made at that meeting. It was declared at the meeting that the existing administration had proved itself unworthy of ruling over such a vast territory by keeping quiet at a time when people were overtaken by greatest possible calamity, and then trying to minimise the seriousness of the trouble instead of trying to give proper relief to the distressed people.

NO SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF YET

Nothing substantial is being done even now in spite of the blank orders from Europe. When every Taluka requires at least one lakh for restoring normal conditions in its villages, a few thousands as a help and some lakhs as a "takavi" for thousands of destitute people, most of them being agriculturists who have lost both their crops and cattle, not to talk of their huts, and who require money and huts and also money for buying bullocks, seeds, and agricultural implements immediately to avail themselves of the opportunity of re-sowing. In spite of the fact that there is a surplus of over two crores in the budget, the sanction of meagre amounts as help and "takavi" is rightly considered by public workers of all shades of opinion in Baroda as adding insult to injury. People have, therefore, almost declined to accept the nominal help from Government and have raised their own funds in every village. It is hoped that this bold stand of the people even in the events of serious calamity will open the eyes of the Baroda officials and set them to work in the right direction.

NANA SAHEB SHINDE'S HEROIC RESCUES.

One is relieved to find that several officers have in their individual capacity tried their utmost to rescue the people and give the distressed proper shelter and food. General Nana Saheb Shinde, head of the Baroda Army, was actually in the battle field of water on horseback, and rescued about 900 families at the cost of his life at the age of 55. The vast grounds for soldiers to parade has been kept open by him for cattle to graze. Another who has rendered, and who still continues to render, meritorious services to the people in Petlad Bhadran area is Mr. Motibhai Amin, the indefatigable educationalist of Gujarat. He has now been appointed by the State for relief work with full powers of a Suba. Last, but not least, comes Mr. Shashikant Desia and Mrs. Mrs. Desai of Makarpura who gave shelter to no less than 600 people in their bungalow and round about places for six days and fed them at their own cost for those days. The couple emptied their boxes of clothes for the distressed and unclothed, and did all that was humanly possible for them to do. Marwari volunteers from Bombay have been at work among villages for the last one week and Acharya Kripalani of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya went into villages on this side with his studets, a couple of days ago. The college, schools, courts and offices re-opened to-day, after having remained closed for a complete fortnight, while the High Court re-opened on Friday last.

VICEROY'S DEEP SYMPATHIES.

BARODA, Aug. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin has sent the following wire to the Chief Minister, Baroda.

"It has deeply grieved me to hear of the lives lost in the recent floods at Baroda and of the damage to property caused thereby. My deep sympathies should please be conveyed to all sufferers."
—Free Press.

RELIEF OR EXPLOITATION?

8 PER CENT FOR TAGAVI LOANS

(From A Correspondent.)

ANAND, Aug. 9.

The Government contribution towards relief is only Rs. 2,000 per Taluka of about 75 villages in Kaira District, and Rs. 15,000 per Taluka as 'Tagavi' for which the Government is charging the poor peasants eight per cent interest like the Marwadis.

RUMOUR ABOUT AJWA DAM

MORE RAIN EXPECTED IN BARODA

BARODA, Aug. 9.

The report that the Ajwa Dam is likely to burst is totally incorrect.

A message reading "moderately heavy rains likely to turn half your area during the next two days" has been received by the Director of Agriculture. The People are taking timely precautions.—Free Press.

For other flood news see page 8.

PROTEST STRIKES SPREADING.

AGAINST SACCO-VANZETTI DECISION

HALF A MILLION TO DOWN TOOLS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

New York.—The Socialists and Communists throughout America are planning one day strikes as protest against Sacco-Vanzetti executions. It is claimed that in New York alone, half a million are ready to down tools. Very elaborate precautios have been taken by the police everywhere. Advices from South America describe the agitation in Panama Asuncion Guayaquil Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Protest strikes in Uruguay are assuming serious proportions. Several regiments of troops have been moved to the vicinty of Montevide where no newspapers are appearing.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTION COMPLETE

LONDON, August 9.

New York.—The exercise of clemency in respect of Sacco and Vanzetti rests with the Fuller Governor of Massachusetts and not with President Coolidge who has no legal power over condtmned persons in any State. Preparations for the execution at midnight have been completed. Guards have been doubled round the prison and have been mounted on the roof of the building.Reuter.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Boston.—The State Supreme Court in their decision held that there was no justification for interefrence in carrying out the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. —Reuter's Special.

MASS MEETING PROTESTS AGAINST SENTENCES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Stockholm.—A resolution was passed at the mass meeting to protest against the sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti requesting the Swadesh Government to use its influence with the United States' Government for a reinvestigation of the case. The Delegation presented the resolution to the United State's Legation.—Reuter's Special.

"THEY MUST BE BRITISH."

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL

"LONDON TIMES" APOLOGIA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The "Times" in an editorial says that two Indian problems which cannot be shirked are confronting the Statutory Commission which is to consider the working and the extension of the reforms. The problem of future relations of the ruling princes with the Government of India is less urgent and in Lord Irwin's words "much clearing of the ground is to be done before we can build", but the Commission must consider how far clearing can be accomplished without endangering Indian unity. If the ruling Princes have to sacrifice some of their sovereignty, Indian politicians will have to agree to give feudatory states voice in matters, concerning the general interest of India and her peoples. The problem of fierce antagonism between the Moslem and Hindu can only be solved if at all by time. All that Statutory Commission can do is to study and recommend such paliatives as may save the Indian Empire from the worst consequences of the Communalist fever. Polical representation of the Minorities is one of these palliative. Without some special representation, elements which have history of domination behind them will inevitably attempt to assert their rights by violence, and since India has always been a paradise of minorities, they very probably will succeed. Meanwhile, the great majority of Indian politicians either shirk this important issue or consider that they solved communal problem, when they have found verbal formula of agreement which has no more value than incantation. But their inability or unwillingness to face unpleasant realities emphasises the necessity of exercise of utmost care and forethought by His Majesty's Government in the selection of members of the Statutory Commission especially its chairman. They must be British, they must be impartial, judically minded and must know how to select essentials from masses of evidence (some times merely partisan, sometimes merely eloquent) by which they may otherwise be overwhelmed.—Reuter.

MILLOWNERS CONFER WITH M. L. A.'S

GENERAL SUPPORT TO PROTECTION

BUT NO BRITISH PREFERENCE AT ANY COST

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

In view of the fact that the Simla session of the Assembly is approaching and it is desirable that the Opposition view on the subject should be formulated in time for public opinion to crystallise on it, conversations have been in progress between the members of the Central Legislature and the mill-owners with a view to arrive at a formula acceptable to all the progressive parties in the Assembly and to the mill-owners as well. As a result of exchange of views, an agreement, it is reliably understood, has been reached that the popular view shall be recorded in the form of a resolution which shall run as follows:—

'That this Assembly is of opinion that the decisions of the Government of India on the Cotton Textile Tariff Board's report are entirely unsatisfactory and discloses no adequate reasons for rejecting the principal recommendations of the Board. This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that they do take immediate stpes to give an adequate measure of protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry against competition from other countries".

Notice of the above resolution, it is stated, has already been sent or is being sent by the following members of the Assembly. Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. S. N. Haji, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Sir Victor Sasson, the representative of the Millowners' Association in the Assembly has been wirelessed the draft resolution and it is expected that he will wireless direct notice of the resolution. In the Council of State, an identical resolution will be sponsored by the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Sethna, the Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji and the Hon'ble Mr. Ratansay D. Morarji.

The members of the Central Legislature, it is understood, have been assured on behalf of the Committee of the Millowners' Association that they have not put forward any suggestion of British preference in their conversations with Sir George Rainy or the Viceroy and that the Committee of the Millowners' Association have not given any consideration to it, as in their opinion, it is not a livg issue. The members of the Central Legislature who are giving notice of the agreed resolution have all intimated, that if British preference should become a live issue, they all retain their freedom of action and the mill-owners have conceded the fairness of that position. As far as can be gathered, the majority opinion in the Bombay Millowners' circles is against British preference and should British preferennce become a live issue, the verdict of the Association would be against it. The Ahmedabad Millowners, it is said, are unanimous in their opposition to any form at British preference. Amongst the up-country mills, the European mills at Madras and Cawnpore it is said may support British preference, although even that is regarded as doubtful. In Bombay, prominent European mill-owners are reported to be against British preference on economic, if not political grounds and Cawnpore mills it is stated may also share that view. The mill-owners, it is stated, will carry a countrywide agitation in case the industry is extended no relief, in spite of Government's reconsideration and the Assembly's support.—Free Press.

"PROSECUTION AFTER INVITING TO DEPOSE."

MR. NARIMAN'S RETORT.

HAS MORALITY NO PLACE IN COURT?

"CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE OF PUBLIC MONEY."

On Tuesday at 11-30 a.m. the cross-examination of Mr. R. D. Bell was resumed by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Witness agreed that it was the usual practice to enquire from Railway Companies and municipalities if they required any stores before the surplus stores were sold to private firms. He did not know if any such enquiries were made in the case of the surplus mild steel bars. He did not think it his duty to enquire whether any such enquiries were made by the Housing District. He relied upon Mr. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer.

There was some correspondence over the sale with Alliance Company. Their offer was not accepted.

Q.: They had also offered to buy the whole lot if their offer was accepted?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Was there any correspondence over their proposition?

A.: There was no clear offer. I don't think the matter came before me before closing the transaction with Manekchand Jivraj.

His Worship: This does not refer to the case before us.

Mr. Nariman: I want to expose the official negligence of duty and waste of public money.

His Worship: It may be waste of money but that is not the charge.

"CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE OF PUBLIC MONEY."

Mr. Nariman: I say, it is a criminal negligence of public money.

Continuing, witness agreed that there were some other offers also proposing to pay higher rates for mild steel bars which were turned down.

Q.: What is the present position of Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Velinker: I object.

Mr. Nariman: I want to show that Mr. Harvey has nothing to do with the Housing District.

The magistrate did not allow the question.

Mr. Nariman submitted that Mr. Harvey had nothing to do with the Housing District now and his successor was not able to produce all the files. He, therefore, inferred that Mr. Harvey had still some files with him and that only those documents favourable to the prosecution were produced while those favourable to the defence were not only not produced but even inspection was not allowed to him by the Government.

The magistrate said the court had nothing to do with that and if Mr. Nariman wished he could complain in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nariman: I must complain to the court first.

The magistrate did not allow the question.

RESIGNED IN FEAR OF RETRENCHMENT.

Q.: Why were the services of Major Parcelle terminated?

A.: He himself resigned.

Q.: Why did he resign?

A.: He told me that he resigned because he saw retrenchment coming.

Q.: And therefore he himself resigned?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Do you know that Mr. D. R. Vaidya a Land Acquisition Officer became a Government Officer?

A.: I learnt that during the course of this case. I know that his signature is attached to a letter on behalf of Gaya and Co.

Q.: This matter was not brought to your notice or the notice of the Government?

A.: No.

Mr. Nariman showed witness the Government resolution allowing private practice to Mr. D. R. Vaidya and asked him if that allowed Mr. Vaidya to be a Government contractor?

A.: Not especially.

Magistrate: I don't see how it does not. It may not be prudent but it is allowed.

Mr. Nariman: It is against public morality.

Magistrate: We have nothing to do with public morality.

Mr. Nariman: I know that law and morality do not go together, but if they happen to be, we cannot divorce them.

Mr. Velinker: I object.

MORALITY IN COURT.

Mr. Nariman: I know Mr. Velinker will object to morality entering the court but it has got to be entertained somewhere. (laughter).

Witness was then shown the despatch of the Secretary of State in regard to the sending of an order for mild steel bars without going to the High Commissioner and the witness replied that the Secretary of State did not agree with the action of the Superintending Engineer.

Q.: Did the Government of Bombay ask Mr. Harvey for any explanation?

A.: I don't know.

Q.: Is it not a fact that the Mears Committee was appointed by Government of India on the recommendation of the local government?

A.: Local Government applied to the Government of India for appointing the committee. It was to investigate into the Back Bay Scheme.

Q.: And the Bombay Municipal Corporation recommended that the Housing District should also be included in the enquiry?

A.: I read that in papers.

MEARS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Nariman here asked for Government papers, etc., asking the department to produce certain documents before the Mears Committee and the officers who were to give evidence before the committee.

Mr. Velinker objected, but the papers referred to were in the exhibits.

Witness agreed that Government left it open to the Committee to investigate into the allegations made by Mr. Nariman and that Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir also expressed a desire to have those allegations investigated into.

Magistrate: I am not concerned with the opinion of Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir or Mr. Bell.

Mr. Nariman: This was the first committee.

Magistrate: They had offered to appoint a committee before this.

Mr. Nariman: No, they had appointed an official to go into the matter, and I wanted two or three non-officials and it was rejected.

Magistrate: That was the first and last officer.

"A VERY OBSTRUCTIVE COUNSEL."

Mr. Nariman: I know it was the first. I can't say if it is the last opportunity.

Mr. Velinker: And now Mr. Nariman has got opportunity of life.

Mr. Nariman: And I am obstructed in this opportunity for enquiry by a very obstructive counsel (laughter).

Mr. Nariman here read several extracts from the proceedings of the Mears' Committee asking witnesses to come out boldly before the Committee and give out facts and names about the corruptions.

Mr. Velinker: You were not justified in defaming an outsider. I hope that is not the law in British India.

Mr. Nariman: Yes, I know the law in British India and Government. They want to prosecute me after inviting us to give evidence. They want us to be cowards.

Continuing witness said he did not know if disciplinary action was taken against the officers concerned.

Asked if he knew that there was a dispute of claim by Kapoor, witness said, Kapoor had reopened the claim after settlement. He did not know if the Audit Department took any action against Mr. Harvey in this connection. Asked if the same claim came before the Public Accounts Committee witness said it was so.

Q: In the column of "officer to be blamed" with regard to the claim the name of Mr. Colabawalla is mentioned?

A: Yes.

Q: In the same report of the Public Accounts Committee it is stated that Mr. Colabawalla was no longer in the service of the Government?

A: Yes.

Q: Is it a true statement?

A: No. It was corrected afterwards.

RETURNED AT LAST!

INDIAN TROOPS BACK IN INDIA.

CLACUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Second Battalion Durham Light Infantry and Second Battalion Gloucestershire regiment arrived here on board "Karmala" from China yesterday.

It is understood that the Durham will proceed to Sialkot and Gloucester to Jhansi.

The Indian units forming part of the Indian Infantry Brigade sent to Shanghai will probably return within the next two months.—A.P.

"HELP THE FLOOD STRICKEN GUJARAT."

"Chronicle" Photos.
Patidar women residing in Bombay have forwarded a handsome amount as their quota towards the Gujarat Relief Fund. Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya (second from left) addressed a meeting of women inthe Amroli House on Saturday last on the duty of the Bombay women towards Gujarat at this crisis.

Sir Purshottamdas is seen addressing a crowded meeting which was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday to appeal to the public to subscribe to the Gujarat Relief Fund.

AHMEDABAD WANTS ONE CRORE.

CITIZENS' REQUEST FOR HELP FROM FAMINE RELIEF FUND

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

A second public meeting was held to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel when resolutions were passed that Government be requested to allot one crore of rupees out of the two crores and 62 lacs of supees accumulated in the Famine Relief Fund. The Committee was authorized to give help to cultivators in any way they deem proper.

Lady Ramanbhoy, Mrs. Tyebji and Miss Meherbai Wadia collected one lac clothes. Mr. Chatfield Commissioner, visits the surrounding villages in the morning and evening.

"DELAY MAY MEAN FAMINE."

FARMERS BESEIGE RELIEF CENTRES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BROACH, Aug. 9.

Dr. Chandulal visited the affected areas in Amod, and Jambusar. The relief stations still continue to be beseiged by the farmers who have lost their everything in the floods. The farmers beseige for seeds and agricultural implements, cooking vessels, clothing and grains. Arrangements are made to find out middle class men affected by the floods who would be shy to take help unless offered privately.

Volunteers left by the Bullion merchants and the Marwari Volunteers are busy visiting villages and in approaching the affected with food and clothing. There is yet a great shortage of clothing, grain, blankets and other household materials. All public bodies and fund collectors are requested to send their help without delay to relieve the suffering. Delay may mean famine.

Mr. Belgamvala visited the affected areas yesterday and leaves for Baroda to-day. Mr. Deodhar visited Jambusar with Mr. Amin.

TIME FOR CULTIVATION.

SEEDS & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, Aug. 8.

A meeting of the District Relief Committee was held to-day Dr. Chandulal, Mr. D. B. Malji, Khan Bahadur Adarji and others attended. It was resolved to request all to arrange for the consolidation of funds and all Agencies. Mr. Dinkerrao was appointed Secretary. The Gogrars volunteers with grain and clothing arrived to-day. Relief operations are progressing. Reports received from Amod and Jambusar confirm the previous reports.

Thousands are coming from Amod and Jambusar relief stations for grain and clothes. The quantity received till now is not sufficient to meet the requirements. More public support is necessary.

The time for cotton cultivation has arrived. Cotton seeds, are required immediately. Jewari, wheat and tuver seeds will be required shortly. In the affected areas people cannot afford to buy them. Public support is immediately required to enable the Relief Committee to purchase the requirements and arrange for free supply. Otherwise famine will be the result.

The Committee earnestly appeals to the charitable minded people to supply the requirements without delay. Cloth, grains and agricultural implements are required in larger quantities.

All funds and materials should be addressed to Dr. Chandulal, President, Relief Committee, Broach.

RELEASE FAMINE FUND FOR RELIEF

GODHRA CITIZENS' DEMAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
GODHRA, Aug. 9.

A public meeting of the citizens of Godhra was held on the 7th evening under the presidentship of Mr. Purshotamdas Shah, B.A. LLB., President, of the Taluka Local Board. Messrs. Mukadam and Thakkar addressed the meting on the present floods and the situation of Gujerat. The speeches were very effective. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Godhra resolves that a request should be made to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that the Famine Relief Fund lying at the disposal of the Bombay Government should be utilized for the relief of the people of Gujarat suffering from floods."

VOLUNTEERS BUSY DISTRIBUTING

BATCHES GO TO VILLAGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 9.

The volunteers have begun to distribute corn and clothes among the people who are in distress on account of recent heavy rain and floods. The Bhavnagar Mahajan has sent 1,000 maunds of grain, 8,000 clothes and 500 brass pots for the distressed people residing near and around Dholera with 15 Danapith volunteers. Bhavnagar has also arranged to open a cheap grain shop at Dholera.

Another party of volunteers which will include two Mohomedans also will start for Dholka and the villages near it to-morrow to distribute corn, clothes and brass pots among the poor and needy. Arrangements have also been made to give relief to the people of Kalatalav, Narbad, Gundal and other villages bordering the creek in the small Bhal District. The relief fund started by the Bhavnagar public has reached upto Rs. 10,000. Bhavnagar has allotted Rs. 2,000 and 3,500 clothes to the Saurashtra Sevasamiti. Messrs. Sukhalal Jhaverbhai, Vrajlal Kevaldas, Makandas Ramji, Mulji Hansraj, Tarachand Gopalji and Tribhovandas Pragji Patel are doing their utmost to collect more money and clothes and the people are subscribing without distinction of caste and creed.

SOUTH INDIANS AND FLOOD RELIEF

The total collections to date including the amount announced at the meeting on the 6th August 1927 are Rs. 697-10-9 of which a sum of Rs. 43| 10-9 have been actually received. A sum of Rs. 400- has been handed over to the Ramakrishna Mission.

Contributions may be sent to any of the following gentlemen who are the office-bearers of the Executive Committee:—

Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer (Chairman) c|o, the Aurangabad Mills, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar St., Fort. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer (Vice-Chairman), Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort Mr. Pothan Joseph (Vice-Chairman, c|o, The Indian National Herald, Fort. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, (Secretary), 82|24. Miranda Building, Dadar. Mr. V. Krishna Iyer (Jt. Treasurer) Sukh Nivas, Matunga, G.I.P. Mr. C. K. Subramanian (J. Treasurer) 5 and 6 Kanji Bhavan, Parel.

FLOOD RELIEF REMITTANCES

IMPERIAL BANK'S ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements are being made by the Imperial Bank of India to send out remittances at par from all parts of the country intended for the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund or the Ahmedabad Fund.—A.P.

GRAIN & CLOTHING FOR GUJARAT

CONCESSION RATES EXTENDED.

The B.B. and C.I. Railway has informed the Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee that the concession rates are being extended to grain and clothing booked from any station to Gujarat in total booking provided certificates signed by the Hon. Secretary of the Central Fund accompany each consignment.—A.P.

BANDRA'S RESPONSE TO THE RELIEF FUND

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS

(From Our Correspondent.)

That the appeal of the flood stricken areas for relief and pressing aid has not at all fallen on deaf ears in Bandra was evidenced by the large gathering of representative and prominent citizens present in the Town Hall yesterday morning to offer sympathy and substance towards their unfortunate countrymen in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Among the audience were Mrs. and Mr. R. D. Bell, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President of the Municipality, the Collector S. D., Messrs. K. Natrajan, D. J. Ferreira, J. Bocarro, and the members of the Municipal Board.

At the outset Mr. Leo. Rodrigues, after Mr. R. D. Bell had been proposed to the chair, detailed the great havoc that had been caused by the floods in Kathiawar and Gujarat. He said that this disaster might well be taken as a national calamity; if the newspapers print in their columns descriptions that send a shudder through the readers' frame, what must the reality be then! It was impossible he stated, to conceive adequately the terrible calamity that had befallen their countrymen.

Mr. Bell then thanked Mr. Rodrigues and the other organizers of the meeting for their promptitude and sympathetic feeling. He made a pathetic appeal for immediate assistance saying.: "A rupee given now is worth fifty rupees or more given at another time." The days and nights of prolonged misery in which the inhabitants of the area are, can scarcely be pictured without melting the stoniest heart. He emphasised strongly that material assistance at the start will have a marvellous effect.

Dr. P. A. Dias, who in such circumstances, becomes most eloquent, stated that it was the duty of every citizen to extend his deepest sympathy to the people in the flood stricken areas and to succour those who were surviving for it was very difficult to say whether those who had died were happier than those who survived. He moved:—That this meeting of the citizens of Bandra expresses its profound sympathy with those who have suffered by the recent disastrous floods in Gujerat including Baroda State Kathiawar and Sind and resolves to start a Flood Relief Fund with a view to render assistance in the affected areas.

Mr. Hiralal Desai in seconding the proposition made a vigorous and pathetic appeal in Gujerati for perhaps it was thus that he could give voice best to the feelings of his heart.

Mr. J. R. Athvide in supporting the proposition, took the audience back to the memorable flood of September, 1923. He asked them to recall the anxiety and dread caused by a down-pour of 4 hours at a stretch and then to visualize the predicament and trials of the poor people of Kathiawar where it rained not for four hours but four days together. It was the duty therefore of every citizen to give his most towards alleviating the people who had lost hearth and home.

Mr. K. Natrajan then moved: "That this public meeting of the residents of Bandra and its sympathisers appeals to the generosity of the public to come forward with subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers." Mr. Natarajan in a short and pithy speech acknowledged the exaggerated report of the press and that the majority of the readers were ignorant of havoc and distress in the afflicted areas. He then appealed to the Catholic priesthood and brotherhood to take an active part in administering relief and succour.

Rao Saheb Juver Motiram and Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia supported the proposition.

Mr. Ignatius D'Monte, then moved "That this meeting resolves that a general committee (about 60 members) be appointed with powers to add to their number. That this committee should coordinate with the Bombay Central Relief Committee and the amounts collected should be remitted to the Central Relief Fund" Mr. J. B. Munsiff seconded.

After the usual vote of thanks moved by Mr. J. Bocarro, the meeting ended.

The following contributions were announced at the meeting:—

Mr. R. D. Bell Rs. 150, the Congress Fund. Rs. 1.000. Bandra Cheap Grain Association Rs. 1,371.

DH ARAMPUR MAHARAJA'S HELP

DHARAMPUR, Aug. 8.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur convened a public meeting of State officials and citizens this afternoon to give consideration to the measures that are necessary for the relief of sufferers from the heavy floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A sum of about Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot. The Maharaja Saheb contributed rupees one thousand and Her Highness rupees two hundred and fifty.

PLIGHT OF THASRA TALUKA

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Secretaries, Thasra Deshi Nagar Bandhu Samaj state in an appeal for relief that the Thasra Taluka district has been flooded with water and had a rainfall of 60" within five days. Thasra is consisted of 1,000 houses out of which 300 have collapsed owing to heavy rains. The conditions around the Taluka have been pitiable, as some of the small villages have been entirely washed away and the people of these villages have come to Thasra for maintenance. We, therefore, the residents of Thasra living in Bombay have opened a fund to help the Thasra Taluka people and have collected an amount of Rs. 1,000. We request all the sympathisers to help these poor men for their food and clothing. The money can be sent to the Secretaries, Thasra Deshi Nagar Bandhu Samaj, care of Chimanlal Desai and Co., Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and receipts shall be sent to the donors. We are sure our appeals will not go in vain.

NO COMMON PLAN OF REDUCTION.

MR. STONES' ASSURANCE TO WORKERS.

MERELY ORGANISING AGAINST JAPANESE COMPETITION.

STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT

The situation as regards the strike of the Apollo and Manchester Mills in Bombay, remains mainly unaltered except for the fact that the strikers seem to be more organised and determined. The mills remained closed throughout the day on Tuesday. Sympathy for the cause of the strikers, is pouring in from all quarters. There is, however, little likelihood that the situation may develop into a general strike. The strikers seem to have made up their minds to hold out till their request is granted by the authorities concerned. The new system sought to be introduced in these mills, is looked upon by the strikers as a subtler method of cutting down the wages. To extort more work under the same conditions and without adequate increase in the wages is as bad and pernicious as reducing the wages to that extent. It is no use saying that in Japan and many European ocuntries a weaver handles more looms thas what the weaver in the Apollo and Manchester Mills is called upon to do. There is a world of difference between the conditions under which the Japanese weavers and the Indian weavers have got to work. Thanks to the vigilance of the Girni Kamagar Mandal and the leaders of the labour movement in this city, the weavers in the Manchester and Apollo Mills have seen through the tactics of their masters and raised their protest against them in time. Unless the authorities of the mills condescend to come atleast half way to meet the strikers, the chances of a satisfactory termination of the strike seem to be very remote. The mill workers don't want to be used as a cat's paw by the millowners to achieve their own ends. As matters now stand, the situation threatens to be graver and intenser still.

WHAT LED TO THE STRIKE

MILLS' SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEW

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

A representative of the Free Press of India made enquiries into the causes leading to the strike of the weavers in the Manchester and Apollo Mills, and the statements made that the introduction of three looms to a weaver system in the two mills was the thin end of the wedge introduced by the Bombay Millowners in the prosecution of their policy of reduction of wages.

Mr. F. Stones, the Superintendent of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, to which group the Manchester and Apollo mills belong, approached by a Free Press representative explained the situation from the standpoint of the management.

UNEMPLOYMENT—A BOGEY.

Asked by the Press representative as to the objective of the introduction of 3 looms to a weaver system, and as to whether it would not result inevitably in increased unemployment, Mr. Stones said:

Unemployment is the bogey which is at the bottom of the strike. The strike, as far as I can study it, is the outcome of a misapprehension and confusion of ideas. The strike ought to come to an end as soon as all the facts are known. I notice in the press that it is regarded that the innovation of three looms to a weaver system is the outcome of a statement by Sir Victor Sassoon made in an interview to the 'Financial Times' on the publication of the Government's decision on the Tariff Board's report that it was a permissible inference that wage reduction was one of the contingencies anticipated by Government. This statement was understood in India as meaning that Sir Victor Sassoon favoured wage-reduction.

I shall be betraying no confidence if I take this opportunity of making it public that Sir Victor's instructions to us are: avoid wage reduction.

ORGANISING AGAINST JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The representative asked: Why then, this attempt to force on the weavers who have so far been mending only two looms to mend three looms which must result in increased unemployment, and also reduction of wages pro rata?

Mr. Stones replied: I shall explain. The management of the E. D. Sassoon Mills have had under consideration for the last few years the reorganisation of the textile mills under their management with a view to their withstanding Japanese competition. After careful consideration, we came to the view that one solution was standardisation of production and the employment of mass production methods which would lessen the cost of production, and at the same time add to the efficiency of our products. With this view, we made a study of the methods in vogue in the United Kingdom, Japan, China, America and the Continent. We decided on certain experiments

(Continued on next page.)

"PROSECUTION AFTER INVITING TO DEPOSE."

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Velinker objected to further questions on the report.

"A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT."

Mr. Nariman said he wanted to show a deliberate attempt on the part of Mr. Sykes and Mr. Harvey to pass the claim of Rs. 16,000 submitted by Kapoor.

The Magistrate allowed a few questions.

Q: Had Mr. Sykes anything to do with the claim?

A: I don't know.

Q: Did you hear of a rumour or do you know for a matter of fact that higher officers in the Development Department took secret prolts?

A: Except for your allegations in the Council, I did not know.

Q: Did you make investigations about it?

Magistrate: If he did not know that secret commissions were being taken, how could he investigate in the matter? You might as well ask me whether I conducted investigations.

Mr. Nariman: How is the court concerned in the investigations, your Worship. It would have been more proper on my part to ask the Police Commissioner.(laughter).

"AN OPEN COMMISSION".

Mr. Nariman (To witness) Do you know that an open commission was given to Sir George Buchanan whom you described as an officer of the Department (laugdter).

Witness did not reply.

Mr. Bell agreed that there was a contractor called Balkishandas Seth but he did not know whether he drew a cheque for Rs. 4,500 on the Deputy Engineer, Colaba.

Mr. Bell's cross-examination was finished at 2-30 p.m. when the Court rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

Ervchshah Sorabji Marker of Gagrat Marker and Co. then gave evidence.

Examined by Mr. Velinker witness said he knew Major Parcelle and also Bombay Concrete Co. He bought one of his shares of B.C.C. and moiety of profits for Rs. 175,000 which he paid by instalments. It was also arranged by the plaintiff to insure Major Parcelle's life in Sun Life Assurance Co. for which Major Parcell paid on behalf of the witness a permium for Rs. 23,000. Witness received from Major Parcelle the following amounts by way of profits:—

4-3-1924 Rs. 78188.
9-10-1924 Rs. 59,660.
8-12-1924 Rs. 47,721.
4-7-1925 Rs. 30,000.

Marker Gagrat and Co. were the subcontractors of Gaya and Co. and in 1924 a large amount for work done for Gaya and Co. was over due.

Gaya and Co. in return of debt assigned two bills for Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 25,090 respectively in favour of Gagrat Markar and Co. These amounts paid had nothing to do with giving of bribes to any officers of the Development Department. On account of the assignment his firm received Rs. 59,999 from the Development Department. The balance still due of Rs. 25,000.

"NOT A FAVOURED CONTRACTOR"

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said he knew Mr. Harvey in 1922 when he took the first contract of the Development Department in 1922. With the exception of pipes and flushing system articles, other sanitary fittings were locally made, because they were cheaper. In all the public buildings in Bombay for several years past locally made fittings were used. His relations with Mr. Harvey were only of official nature. They were not cordial. Witness was a member of Worli Tennis Club where he met Mr. Harvey twice or thrice. He (witness) was not a favoured contractor of the Development Department next to Gannon Dunkerley.

He knew Mr. Owen of Gannon Dunkerley. He remarked only one instance in which, though his rates were low, Gannon and Dunkerley were favoured. When he was not against Gannon and Dunkerley, his rates were accepted, if lowest. Roughly, his costract from Development from 1922-27 amounted to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lacs, while the fittings supplied during that time amounted to Rs. 50,000. He knew of an instance when, though Marsland and Price's rates were lower than his, yet the contract was given to him.

WITNESS AS FRIEND OF MAJOR PARCELLE.

He came to know Major Parcelle in 1922 when he was an Executive Engineer, Colaba Land Scheme. Witness took some contract for the supply of sanitary fitting from Major Parcelle. He became Major Parcelle's friend afterwards, as at the end of 1922 he was told by a friend that Major Parcelle wanted a financing partner for the Development Chawl Contract. Witness saw Major Parcelles after he resigned when the Major told him that the Development Department was going to give him contract of the chawls and it would be successful as he was a concrete expert. The Major wanted Rs. 3 lacs. He (Major) knew that he was going to tender for 80 chawls, and to start with he wanted Rs. 3 lacs. This was a month before he joined B.C.C. This conversation, witness said, took place in September or October 1922.

MAJOR PARCELLE IN B.C.C.

Witness continuing said he introduced Major Parcelle to the B.C.C. and he was taken as a partner. There were 25 partners of B.C.C. Half the profits was to go to the 25 partners and the other half to Major Parcelle. One of the conditions of the agreement between Parcelles and the other 25 partners was that Major Parcelles should get contract within six months for at least Rs. ten lacs from the Development Department. A few months after the agreement Major Parcelles got a contract for the B.C.C. for Rs. 80 lacs. It was within six months. This contract Major Parcelle got from Mr. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer. On ordinary rates, the profit was ten per cent. The profit therefore would be Rs. 8 lacs on 80 chawls.

Q: Did you advance Rs. one lac to Major Parcelle before the commencement of Worli Concrete work?

A: Yes.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Nariman here objected to certain remarks which he heard as "nousense" from the Prosecution Counsel and Solicitors.

Mr. Velinker: Eyesdroppers never do good to themselves.

Mr. Narjman: Neither the scandal mongers. (laughter).

MONEY TO PURCHASE HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

Witness then said he advanced Rs. one lac to Major Parcelle in consideration of half of his (Major Parcelle's) profits.

Q: Can you tell me why he wanted this money?

A: He was never in need of money.

Q: Then what did he do with your money?

A: He bought a house in England. I was myself in that house when I went to England.

Q: You, Harvey and Parcelles were all in England together?

A: Not Mr. Harvey. Major Parcell was in England.

Q: What was the amount of insurance on the life of Major Parcelles?

A: Rs. one lac for five years.

Q: So you gave Rs. one lac and received Rs. 175,000 besides the life policy Rs. one lac?.

A: Yes.

MONOPOLISING SANITARY SUPPLIES.

Witness continuing stated that his partners had nothing to do with this financial arrangement with Major Parcelle.

Q: Is it a fact that in consideration of all your trouble, Major-Parcelle promised to give you contract for the supply of sanitary fittings for the 207 chawls?

A: Yes.

Q: So you monopolised for sanitary fittings for contract chawls?

Q: The rates given to the B. C. C. were higher than that given to any other contractors?

A: Yes.

Q: So the largest amount you got was from B.C.C.?

A: Yes.

Witness then said after B.C.C. came into existence Gaya's contract was taken away and given to the witness' firm.

When the Court adjourned for the day Mr. Marker's evidence was not finished. It will be resumed to-day.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SYMPATHY

"Chronicle" Photo.

"Whether it (the tragedy of the floods) is in the North or South of India the wailing of the children, the tears of the widow, the agony of the homeless and starving remain the same. If I had the power of transmuting words into vision, I would make rivers of blood flow from your hearts", said Srimati Sarojini Naidu in the course of her soul-stirring appeal at the meeting of the ladies of Bombay at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening.

DAYS OF DESTINY

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING

(By F. K.)

These are not normal days. These are days of destiny if we but knew it. These are the days for which mankind has waited in pain and cruel perplexity for aeons. These are the days of Signs. God is abroad. God Himself walks in the deluge that is sweeping our country. And yet. He is with the stricken and yet is He with those whose hearts are flesh. What matters it then if in these days of destiny, a newspaper reporter takes the bit in his mouth ('were it only) a pencil') and bolts from the stereotyped. And indeed how could he reduce speakers like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. A. P. Sabavala to the stereotyped and the commonplace? How could he remain a machine and turn out his standardised report (complete with the lifeless indirect speech, and other ridiculous conventions of his profession) when the poignant words of woman's eloquence have touched even his sleepy pulse and melted his hardened arteries to flow a trickle of warm blood in sympathetic thrills with the thrilled heart of a great hall full of women?

THAT HALF AN HOUR.

Half an hour of this meeting's time was wasted at the outset in the reading out of the lists of donations. Such a thing should not be said in a newspaper report. I will say it however, and more. The meeting should have happened of money, never miss it and lay unction to their comfortable souls. But unless they give sums that hurt to give they are only blocking up the the well-springs of true human sympathy with clap-trap and not only for themselves but also for the less well-to-do.

VISION.

If any one has the power of words surely Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has that power. And yet Mrs. Naidu said that the affliction of Gujerat was so great that she was stupefied to find words to describe it. "If I had the power to transmute words into vision I would make rivers of blood flow from your hearts" she said. But she did transmute words into vision. The vision of children sobbing out their little hearts, the vision of old widows left without their loved ones; the vision of the "pardahnashins" who too shy even in their affliction to stretch out hands for alms, had gone to their solitary tombs; the vision of the women pure of heart who too modest to go naked had drowned themselves. "These are the common pictures that come with the floods. The local colour may be different, the circumstances other, but whether in the north or south, the wailing of the children, the tearless grief of the widow, the broken sobs of the mother whose child dead at her feet, the agony of the hungry and the forlon remain the same anywhere. I have seen (in Hyderabad) men, women and children, pariah dogs and parrots in their cages all huddled together in suspense on the roofs of houses. And I have seen those roofs swept away with all their living burden. The great Leveller knows no difference between rich and poor, the sacred cow or the pariah dog. I have seen volunteers throw ropes to save a woman and the woman refuse to be parted from her lord and husband, the child falling from the mother's arms into the raging torrent and the mother plunging after it rather, than be parted from her child. Death could not divide them because Love was too strong. What are we going to do? Are we going to throw our casual alms or are we going to transmute our tears into pearls not merely words as we leave this hall for our pleasures? . . . . I have known very poor women take of their only ornament, a silver bangle, to help the afflicted. God has incarnated Himself in the tragedy of Gujerat. It is He speaks through the hungry orphan, the lone widow, the distracted mother, the naked bride the bewildered cattle and the agony of all living creatures. It is He who appeals for charity".

ADMIT THE DIVINE GUEST.

Hardly less beautiful and true were the words of Mrs. A. P. Sabavala. The tragedy of Gujerat recalled to her mind a picture with two distinct sides, one dark and ominous, the other radiant. The canvas of our vision was, as it were, empty during the fortnight we have slumbered. How full it is now! Are we women of beautiful Bombay going to stand by and let this picture remain dark? With our hearts as benches and our purses as paint-boxes we can all turn the dark picture into a bright one. . . . To the rich I would say 'give the much of your most,' to the poor I would say 'give the little out of your least'. . . . Has it struck you that God stands knocking at the portals of your heart. How long shall He Tarry outside? How long shall we keep out the Divine Guest?"

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Will the Government of the Punjab release the Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook" before the expiry of the sentence?

The answer to this question must be given on or before the 31st instant.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

NO COMMON PLAN OF REDUCTION

(Continued from previous page.)

as early as 1925 and reorganised the Manchester and Apollo Mills for carrying our these experiments.

After the mill had worked for some time after reorganisation, we wanted to experiment with a new set of shuttles which takes twelve minutes to the four minutes which the existing shuttles take for reinsertion. In January 1926, we made a beginning with a set of four looms which we entrusted to one man. The experiment was successful.

We then decided that the substitution of four looms to a weaver system to two looms to a weaver system would be a too big jump and decided to introduce by stages three looms to a weaver as our resources permitted.

ONLY 45 MEN AFFECTED.

The representative asked as to what was the system in vogue when the weavers struck and how the wages were calculated in the case of three or four looms to a weaver.

Mr. Stone replied: The system of three looms to a weaver was in vogue when the strike took place in the beginning of this month.

As to the men immediately affected, the fact is that a total number of 270 looms in both the mills which were looked after by 135 men would under the innovation has been looked after by 90 men displacing 45 men.

The representative asked: It means that when the innovation of three looms to a weaver is introduced over the whole weaving section of both the mills, a larger number of men would be displaced and if the innovation is introduced by other mills, unemployment would increase. It is not so?

MANAGER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Stones: It is not so. I have a satisfactory answer. Firstly it is not all the mills that will be able to make the innovation. Of all the Bombay mills, the only mills which have been refitted and equipped to be capable of introducing this innovation are these mills. That has meant to us a period of two years of reconstruction and heavy cost. Even in the Apollo and Manchester mills, the innovation cannot be introduced in the entire weaving section. We can introduce the innovation only to a limited extent. It is not a small matter to substitute a long shuttle for a small shuttle as it means making a number of alterations in the mill's equipment. But let us assume that we are able to introduce the innovation in the entire weaving section of the two mills. The two mills employ about 852 weavers on the basis of two looms to a weaver. If the entire looms were worked on the basis of three looms to a weaver it would employ 568 weavers as against 852 and displace 284 men. It would take six months to make the innovation for the entire weaving section, and it is an experience common to every mill that in a month an average, 50 men have to be replaced in place of those who have left their work and gone to their villages. But I have gone further and given an assurance to the workers that I undertake to find work for every worker who may be displaced in these two mills by the new system in the other mills of the Sassoon group which employs nearly 6000 weavers in all its mills. There is no fear of this innovation being made 'en masse' by the Sassoon group of mills or any other group of mills.

The representative asked whether this innovation was the result of any common plan of action by the mill-owners.

Mr. Stones said: No. As I said in the beginning, this is the offshoot of reorganisation plans which we determine upon a few years ago. But, the Tariff Board, I find, have made a recommendation on this subject under the chapter "internal economies."

The representative: If you have a strong case why have you not put it to the workers?

Mr. Stones: We have done. The strike was a lightening one. On the 1st August the weavers of the Apollo Mills downed tools and the weavers of the Manchester Mills followed suit on the 4th under the intimidation of the original strikers. We received no previous notice or representation. On the 1st, I went down to the workers and told them that I was agreeable to work on the two looms basis for one month, during which period we could go into the merits or demerits of our innovation and come to a decision at the end of the month. I was confident, that if they dispassionately considered the question, they would see that the innovation was as much in their benefit as in ours. And to this was coupled my assurance of employment for every worker who may be displaced in these two mills. The workers demanded that I must give a permanent undertaking to stick to the two looms to a weaver system. I could not agree to this. I told them that I was open to a change of my views if it was shown to me that the innovation worked any real hardship. When the workers persisted in their refusal, I offered to pay them off immediately but that also they refused. They will be paid in the normal course on the 12th. It is a pity that there is no real trade union organisation for the textile workers in this city. If we had such an organisation, this strike would not have allowed to take place at all. I hope even now the workers would consider the question in all its aspects and change their mind.—Free Press.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

SACCO AND VANZETTI COUNSEL'S PETITION DENIED

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Boston.—The State Supreme Court has denied the Counsel's petitions on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti for a writ of habeas corpus, the stay of execution and a writ of error.—Reuter's Special.

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MYSORE RULER'S PRICELESS VIRTUES.

STATE PEOPLE'S HOMAGE OF AFFECTION AND REVERENCE.

The following is the full text of the address presented by the people of the Mysore State to His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore:

We, Your Highness' many million subjects, of varying castes, creeds and colours, most respectfully beg to offer our unanimous tribute of loyal, humble and affectionate felicitations to Your Highness on this auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Your Highness' righteous and benevolent reign.

We would fain take this opportunity to express our heartfelt rejoicings at the fact that the twenty-five years that have elapsed since Your Highness' accession to the historic Throne of Mysore, have witnessed a reign of unbroken harmony, prosperity and universal satisfaction.

The many measures of public good carried out under Your Highness' august commands are such as might be recorded in letters of gold by the future histriographer of Your memorable rule. That Your Highness' personal life and character are such as would prove an ideal and an inspiration to Princes and Peoples alike, has been eloquently acknowledged in quarters far and near. The privilege of being ruled by a Sovereign so high-souled and so far-seeing as Your Highness has proved Yourself to be, is everywhere counted an extraordinary piece of good fortune of the subjects of this State.

BENEFICENT SWAY.

Eminent statesmen have admired the wisdom and statesmanship of Your Highness' exalted rule. Within the past twenty-five years, the State as a whole has, under Your Highness' beneficent sway, developed and improved to meet the pressing changes of the times as much in its Executive as in its Legislative and Judicial Branches. As a result of the enlightened and courageous policies inspired by Your Highness, the revenues of the State have trebled, the resources of the people have been improved, works of public utility have been increasingly ushered into existence, and what is of more moment, the happiness of the people has been made the watchword of the State administration.

We crave Your Highness' permission to refer on this occasion to the testimony borne by His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the character of Your Highness' rule, to Your Highness' high statesmanship and exalted ideals and the rare attachment that binds Your Highness to your devoted subjects. His Excellency in thus paying a just tribute to Your Highness' administration, made a practical demonstration of the faith placed in it by His Majesty's Government by announcing a reduction of Rupees Ten and a Half Lakhs in the yearly Subsidy payable by this State to the Imperial Government, an act which, we would assure Your Highness, will not only give universal satisfaction to Your Highness' subjects but also strengthen the century-old tie of friendship that has existed between the Royal House of Mysore and the British Government in India.

Your Highness' paternal solicitude for the uplift of the masses has been bearing fruit in the progress of education and the growing desire for knowledge among all classes and communities. Sanskrit and Kannada have been reviving; the sudy of Western science has been advancing, and architecture, music and the other fine arts have received an impetus which they have never known before. The several thousands of Primary Schools, the many High Schools and Collegiate Institutions and last but not least, the University of Mysore will for ever stand as shining monuments of Your Highness' munificence towards learning and as the unfailing guarantors for the future welfare of the State.

Large reservoirs like the Krishnaraja Sagara, the thousands of wells, tanks and canals, the hundreds, of miles of well-laid roads, the extended use of electricity, the exploitation of the hidden mineral wealth of the State, the several manufactures and undertakings which owe their existence to Your Highness' gracious initiative, have proved of incalculable value in promoting agriculture, facilitating industries and developing the trade of the State. They have served to infuse enthusiasm and self-confidence in Your Highness' beloved subjects and are improving their practical skill, their business acumen, their social aims and their political ideals.

UPWARD MOVEMENT.

The hospitals and dispensaries, equipped with the latest modern scientific appliances for the relief of both man and beast, the beautiful parks and public buildings of the cities and towns, the libraries and reading rooms spread over the State, the banks, the co-operative societies and other civic institutions, which have all been multiplying both in number and strength from year to year, testify to the upward movement in the life of the people and to the ameliorative zeal and power of Your Highness' governance of the State.

The Legislative Council, the Representative Assembly, the Economic Conference, the District Boards, the Municipalities and the Village Panchayats, which have been so well fostered under Your Highness' watchful protection, have been proving fit instruments for the expression of the civic conscience of the people for the concerns of the State, by habituating them to thoughts of collective good and by affording them opportunities to share in the tasks of Government. We firmly believe that these institutions will, on the one hand, serve to quicken the political instincts of the people, enlarge their understanding of the duties of citizenship, encourage their spirit of self-effort, strengthen their devotion to the cause of National Unity and intensify their love for the Mother-land, and, on the other, smoothen the course of the administration, secure for it the approbation of the public and enhance the prestige of Your Highness' enlightened Government.

SOURCE OF PRIDE.

Your Highness' high religious impulses and unfaltering faith in an All-Merciful Supreme Being and Upholder of the Universe, over-flowing humanity, tenderness of feeling, dignity of bearing and utterance, attachment to the traditional modes of self-discipline, reverence for the ancient spiritual culture of this land, purity of life, benevolence towards the meek and the poor, humility towards those worthy of reverence, kindliness towards the cultured, gentleness and sympathy towards all, devotion to the duties of kingship, forethought and sagacity in judging of the affairs of State, dedication of everything to the service of Your People—these great characteristics have earned for Your Highness the profound admiration of observers of all nationalities and creeds and placed Your Highness' name in the illustrious roll of Rajarishis like Janaka and Yudhisthira of Puranic fame. We need hardly add that Your Highness' manifold and priceless virtues, Your Highness' incomparable intensity of purpose and the general moral grandeur of Your Highness' character, are to Your humble subjects a source of inexpressible pride and edification.

May the Lord of the Universe grant long life, health, good fortune and every happiness to Your Highness, to His Highness the Yuvaraja, to Her Highness the Maharani C.I., the Queen-Mother, and to all the other members of the Royal Family; may success attend the paths of Your Highness everywhere and at all times; may the spotless fame of Your Highness illumine all the corners of the globe, enduring for ever like the celestial lights of the firmament; may it be the good fortune of your loving and dutiful subjects to pay their loyal homage to Your Highness in similar joyful circumstances again on the yet more memorable event of the Golden Jubilee of Your Highness' rule; may all that is good, noble and felicitous be with Your Highness for ever and evermore is the fervent and heartfelt prayer to-day of Your teeming millions throughout the State.

IDEAL RULER OF MODEL STATE.

BOMBAY MYSOREANS' TRIBUTE.

The Mysoreans resident in Bombay celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the accession of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 7th and 8th August 1927. On the evening of Sunday, the 7th a meeting was held at Matunga over which Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., B.L., presided. About three hundred Mysoreans assembled at the premises of the 'Mysore Association'. The premises were decorated with flags and buntings. To commemorate the happy occasion a portrait of His Highness which was so graciously granted by the Mysore palace for the occasion was unveiled at the Association Hall. Several speeches were made by Rao Saheb K. Ramaswamy and others enumerating several noble qualities of His Highness and explaining how tactfully, generously and large-heartedly His Highness ruled over his subjects during the last twenty-five years. The Canarese verses composed by Mr. R. Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B., for the occasion were very much appreciated by the audience.

After the Resolutions were passed by the meeting unanimously with great eclat, toys were distributed to all the children numbering about 50. The first day's function then terminated with the distribution of 'pan supari' and three hearty cheers to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

On Monday the 8th the celebrations continued when further speeches were made eulogizing the personality of H.H. the Maharaja. A 'Kannada Library' was opened for the benefit of the members of the Association in commemoration of this happy occasion and was named 'Silver Jubilee Library'.

BENARES PAYS TRIBUTE

BENARES, Aug. 9

The Hindu University Club celebrated the Maharajah of Mysore's Silver Jubilee last evening by installing an oil painting of His Highness.

In inviting the Chancellor to unveil the portrait Prof. Seshadri spoke of the enlightened and progressive administration of His Highness and paid a high tribute of praise to his personal qualities.

Pandit Malaviya endorsed these sentiments and referred to his impressions of Mysore during his recent visit.—A. P.

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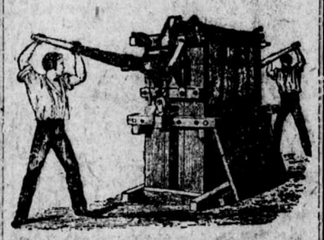
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JULY	The Great Mining Crisis A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B.)
	The Miner's Struggle in Midsummer 1926 R. Page Arnot
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SIX PENCE

THE TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD

(Continued from page 6.)

all foreign manufacturers are now getting against India a "preference" of 1 1|2 per cent. through the manipulated exchange, I think a "quid pro quo" can reasonably and in fairness be given to our mills to minimise foreign competition from all outsiders in the internal home trade. We cannot dispute the fairness of our industries to demand a compensating provision to maintain their export trade which is at a great advantage of 12 1|2 per cent. in Exchange which gives a sort of Bounty to all foreign manufacturers in markets outside India. Both for the purpose of giving a "quid pro quo" for the loss in the internal trade, as also to restore in some small measure the "status quo ante" as regards their export trade, in yarn and piecegoods, a Bounty of one anna per lb. on the 'entire quantity of yarn only' of counts 32's and above would probably be a fair compromise under the circumstances. It avoids all difficulties and does not raise the price to consumers or hand-loom weavers and may act as an inducement to the mills to manufacture finer counts and cannot be deemed as a "preference" but an act of bare justice against the exchange and currency policy of the Government of India. If Government enacts measures which violently affect detrimentally our industries, it is not sound economics to let them shift for themselves without some compensating protection being given to them.

"EQUALISING" DUTY AGAINST DOUBLE SHIFTS.

Since the disability imposed on account of the double shifts on equitable grounds is ascertained to be 10 per cent. sound reasoning demands that this "unfair" advantage must be completely neutralised by a "countervailing" Duty of 10 per cent. and not the ineffective 4 per cent. recommended, against the import into India of all Japanese yarn and cloths made from all counts, whether coarse, medium or of fine equally.

BOGEY OF BURDEN ON CONSUMERS.

Common sense tells us that when there is a freight-war, rate-war, or a price-war, the buyers or consumers always benefit adventitiously but only temporarily on a small portion of their requirements and not on the whole of them as no competitors can afford to carry on such a cut-throat price-war on a large scale. But nobody expects such adventitious windfalls to continue long or permanently. The Japanese war of prices during 1924, 1925 and 1926 was just such a war. The only difference was that unlike the usual effect of such wars, only one side lost heavily viz our mills, and the other side made a profit of 16 per cent. in spite of disastrously under-cutting prices in India on account of depreciation of their exchange, etc. We, helpless investors, and there is quite a legion of small investors in this industry, had to be content with only cursing our Government for their indifference to our natural rights of safeguard, and wishing that our investments had been made in the Japanese Mills under the paternal protection of that Government than under that of the Indian Government who in season and out of season vainly boast of being the God-sent Trustees of the Indian nation.

It is absurd to talk of burden to consumers under these circumstances of such one-sided and "unfair" price-wars when in the end sanity prevails to end such wars, or economic adjustments deprive consumers of such unexpected and adventitious wind falls, and when consumers have to pay no more than the ordinary normal price. We can always afford to be charitable to the interests of consumers in such cases at other people's expense, or pretend to be charitable or solicitous of poor foreign consumers' interests to divert attention from our efforts to exploit them.

COMULATIVE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSALS.

Since the imposition of a merely "corrective" duty of 10 per cent. is as stated above not presumably excluded by the Japanese Convention of 1905, and since it cannot possibly be a "discriminating preference" only against Japan, and since we have the right to impose a duty to counteract any "unfair" advantage, not six months' notice is necessary. The Japanese Convention justly be contended to include a license for Japan to exploit with our industries will all sorts of "unfair" labour conditions or unties or depreciated exchange. The corrective duty of 10 per cent. and the Bounty of one anna per lb. on yarn operating together will satisfactorily mitigate our mills' troubles.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT.

Japan herself, Australia and other countries have on their Statute Book such an act without whose automatic operation no nation can withstand competition from another through the varying rates of a depreciating exchange. At present there is a 5 per cent. gain to Japan against India as her exchange has not yet come upto the normal level of Rs. 153 to Yens 100, and on economic and equitable grounds, protection against its effect is necessary. Sooner or later we shall have to enact such an Act, empowering the Collector of Customs to declare such rates monthly on the advantage of the previous month's rates, as he is now doing in respect of similar varying rates for other purposes.

MUSLIMS IN CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY

IS COMPROMISE LIKELY ?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The question of percentage of appointment to be given to Muslims in the Calcutta Municipalities comes up for decision to-day.

It appears Muslims base their demands on the Lucknow Pact and assert that till their number reaches 40 per cent, they should be given 50 per cent appointments. The matter has been the subject of negotiations for a long time, but up till now no compromise has been affected.

Swarajists, it appears, think that Muslims should withdraw their resolution, and their should be an express understanding between them and the Swarajist Hindu Councillors that 33 per cent. of the appointments will be given to Muslims for some time till their proportion in the Corporation reaches upto 24 per cent. but Muslims, it is said, are not agreeable to accept this. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Municipal Association are considering the matter.—Free Press.

EDUCATION OF NIZAM'S PRINCES

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TUTORS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug.9.

It is understood that His Exalted Highness the Nizam has taken up the affairs of the Princes seriously in hand and is evincing keen interest in their education.

Syed Karimuddin, the present Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been appointed to conduct their palace affairs.

The former tutors to the Princes, viz., (1) Nawab Mahammad Yar Jung Bahadur, Retired Subedar and (2) Rasool Yar Jung Bahadur, Retired Commissioner of Customs, have been replaced by (1) Nawab Adeeb Yar Jung Bahadur, Sessions Judge, (2) Nawab Nazir Jung Bahadur, Retired Military Secretary and (3) Nawab Shoukat Jung Bahadur, one of the landed nobles of Hyderabad.

Mr. Pendarghast continues to be their tutor as before till his Principalship of the Osmania University College is settled.—Free Press.

NEW DIOCESES OF CHITTAGONG AND DINAJPUR

CREATED BY POPE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rome.—The Pope has created new dioceses of Chittagong and Dinajpur. Reverend Alfred le Pailleur has been nominated Bishop of the former and Monsignor Santino Taveggia Bishop of Krishnagar has been nominated Bishop of the latter.—Reuter's Special.

MILITARY OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The War Office announces that Major-General A. Solly-Flood has been appointed Commandant of the School of Equitation and Inspector of Cavalry in India from 14th November.

Major-General G. H. B. Freeth will succeed Major-General Solly-Flood as Deputy Adjutant-General.—Reuter's Special.

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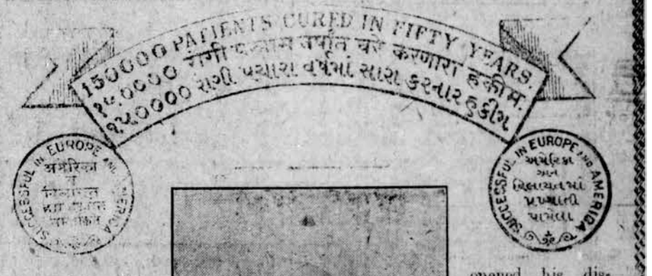

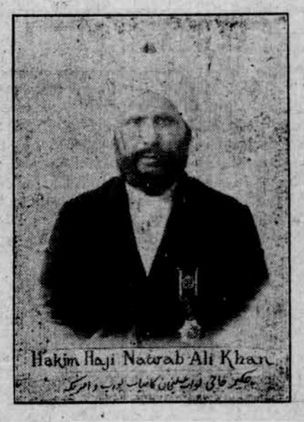
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